

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

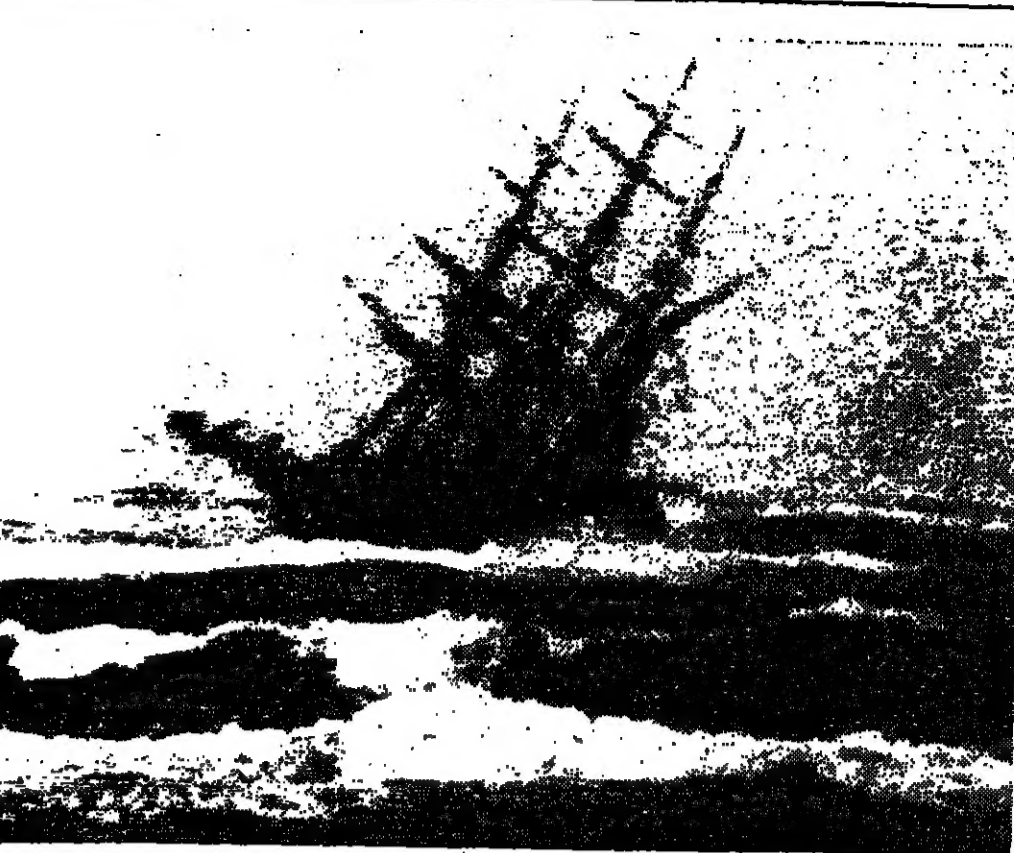
WEATHER - PARIS: Partly cloudy, 55-65. London: Partly cloudy, 55-65. New York: Partly cloudy, 55-65. Additional weather - page 2.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1971

Established 1887



Endeavour II aground and pounded by waves in harbor in northern New Zealand.

Replica of Capt. Cook's Ship Wrecked

HANGAREI, New Zealand, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—The three-masted bark Endeavour II, a four-day voyage from Auckland, was wrecked today in a harbor near the town of Hangarei. The ship was a replica of the one in which British explorer James Cook discovered Australia and New Zealand in the 18th century. The vessel, which was carrying 12 crew members, was driven ashore by a combination of rough seas and a low tide. The ship was a replica of the Endeavour, which was built in 1790 and was the last of a series of ships built for Captain Cook's voyages. The ship was a three-masted bark, and it was the last of a series of ships built for Captain Cook's voyages. The ship was a three-masted bark, and it was the last of a series of ships built for Captain Cook's voyages.

U.K. to Sell 7 Copters To S. Africa

Legal Obligation, Tories Explain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Feb. 22 (NYT).—The Conservative government today made its decision today to sell seven helicopters and spare parts to South Africa for maritime defense purposes. The reaction here was muted. Labor party leaders and others opposed to any South African arms sales held their fire to see whether Prime Minister Edward Heath would drop the other shoe. The point is that a broader question is still open. That is whether Britain will sell South Africa a wide variety of new maritime arms, including frigates. Today's announcement covered only those items that the Heath government says it is "legally obligated" to provide. Its law officers have concluded that the Simonstown Agreement of 1955 binds Britain to keep supplying replacements for weapons originally sold.

For Anti-Sub Action

The helicopters would fly from British-made frigates already in South Africa's hands, and used for submarine-spotting. They would replace British helicopters that are wearing out. Only seven helicopters are actually involved, worth \$2.4 million. They are a model known as the Wessex, one which, somewhat ironically, has just gone out of production here. The Royal Navy would have to supply used ones, or South Africa would have to wait two years for a new production line.

Mr. Heath's intention to sell arms has aroused strong controversy virtually since his government took office last June. But today's very limited announcement was shrewdly calculated to soften the reaction.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the foreign secretary, broke the news in the House of Commons in a somewhat unusual way—by answering a question by a Labor backbencher, Roland Myles. A special statement on such a hot issue would be customary.

"Thin Edge of Wedge"

Labor leaders, though noting their disagreement with even the supply of seven helicopters, focused on possible larger sales.

Denis Healey, shadow defense minister, asked Sir Alec for an assurance that the government would not sell any arms except those to which it thought South Africa was legally entitled.

But Sir Alec would make no promises. He said only that "as far as any further sales to South Africa are concerned, we must reserve our own judgment and judge this matter in relation to British interests."

There is little doubt that Mr. Healey personally could like to sell new frigates and other arms. He has argued forcefully that helping South African naval patrols is the best way to counter Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean.

But there are members of the cabinet who are skeptical of the strategic argument and worried about black African reactions. They hope that the whole issue will be allowed to fade away after this first limited decision.

Much will depend on the reaction now from other members of the British Commonwealth, perhaps especially Tanzania and Nigeria. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has indicated that he would leave the Commonwealth if any arms go to South Africa. Nigeria is significant because a wide range of military equipment, including tanks, armoured cars, and anti-aircraft guns, is being supplied to it.

Saigon Says Ranger Battalion Virtually Wiped Out in Laos



AWAITING EVACUATION—South Vietnamese Rangers at Khe Sanh after being forced to abandon a position a few miles inside Laos and before copter lift to hospital.

Senate Democrats Call for Pullout From Vietnam Before End of 1972

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT).—The Senate Democratic Policy Committee adopted today a broad statement of objectives for the 92nd Congress, including withdrawal of all American forces from South Vietnam by the end of 1972. In a "resolution of purpose" for Senate Democrats, the policy committee also called for better distribution of resources between federal, state and local governments, "streamlining" of the federal government, economic measures to stop inflation and reverse the recession, and improvement in police training and court procedures. In effect, the broadly stated, five-point program, adopted unanimously by the policy-making body of the Senate majority, represents, as Majority Leader Mike Mansfield put it, "a Democratic alternative" to the legislative program of the Nixon administration.

In most domestic areas, such as revenue-sharing, welfare reform and government reorganization, the Democratic program was far less specific than proposals already offered by the Republican administration. The one issue on which the Senate majority may have deliberately taken the political initiative was troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

But even on this issue, Sen. Mansfield explained that the purpose of the resolution was to strengthen the hands of the President in his announced intention of withdrawing American forces from Vietnam.

In setting forth the major objectives of the Senate majority in the 92nd Congress, the resolution established the following as the first goal: "To end the involvement in Indochina and to bring about the withdrawal of all U. S. forces and the release of all prisoners in a time certain."

While the "time certain" for completing withdrawal was not specified, Sen. Mansfield said that from the wording of the resolution, dealing with objectives for the 92nd Congress, it was intended that the withdrawal should take place before the end of 1972, when the present Congress expires.

84 Die, Wide Damage in Mississippi Tornadoes

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 22 (AP).—Tornadoes which tore through dozens of towns in Mississippi and Louisiana yesterday killed 84 persons, left hundreds homeless and virtually destroyed the Mississippi community of Inverness, officials reported today.

The twisters—weathermen said there were between 50 and 100 of them—moved through the area late last night, and volunteers were still uncovering victims beneath the widespread rubble late today. Civil defense officials said 22 died in Leflore County, 24 in Sharkey County, 17 in Sunflower County, seven in Yazoo County, five in Humphreys, two in Warren.

In addition, five died in Delhi, La., in one of the first funnels to drop out of the band of violent weather which whistled through the area just before dark. "It looked like a thousand hells," exclaimed Willie Young, a railroad employee who survived one of the first of the tornadoes near Delhi, La.

The Leflore deaths included 16 at Pugh City where, a deputy sheriff said, only seven of the 50 houses were left standing. Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss., asked President Nixon to declare the stricken delta a federal disaster area.

At Moorehead, near Inverness, a city official said homes were "squashed like a tractor had run over them."

Bob Biggers, 17, of Greenwood, saw a tornado approaching his area.

"It sounded like a roaring train, but was shaped like a spinning top," he said. "I've never been so scared of a top in my life."

Arthur Conner, 16, who lives on the Evans plantation near Cary, also saw a twister coming. "I told everybody to hang onto some big chairs so if the walls of the house fell they wouldn't fall on us," he said. "Then everybody started hollering 'Here comes a train! You could feel the pressure. It made your ears pop.'"

The Weather Service said the system which produced the unusual number of twisters contained "a very deep low" pressure system fed by unseasonably warm air boiling in from the Gulf of Mexico.

Ugandans in Good Health

Ugandans Release Brazilian, Held 7 Months, for Ransom

NTREVISED, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The Ugandan government of President Yoweri Museveni today released a Brazilian man held captive for a ransom of \$100,000.

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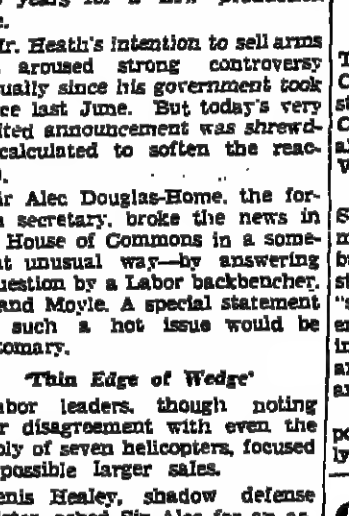
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Aloysio Mares Dias Gomide, Brazilian consul freed by Ugandan kidnappers.

Riad Sees Envoys in Cairo

Egypt Warns Big 4 of Dangers In Israeli Refusal to Pull Out

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Egypt tonight warned the Big Four powers that Israel's continued refusal to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories had created a dangerous situation in the Middle East.

The ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France were summoned separately to see Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad. He told them that peace could not be achieved in the Middle East unless Israel withdrew completely from all Arab territories. It had once again rejected this

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Angle on the Belgian Billiard Ball Problem

By Steve Ketely

BRUSSELS (UPI).—Wherever people play billiards, chances are good that one of the balls made in Belgium.

And when it is in the United States and the game is pool, it is four to one for Belgium.

There are only four factories in the world: one in Britain, one in the United States and two in Belgium.

Both are situated in the Flemish Province, respectively at Louve and at Proyenhe.

Small towns in the region of Louve, just north of the Dutch border, and 99 percent of their production is for export.

Together they employ 400 people and their daily output is around 25,000 balls.

The United States is the biggest customer, taking 65 percent of Belgian exports. In 1969, Belgium's share of the American market was about 75 percent, worth \$12 million.

Belgium's foreign minister took time out between discussion of the Middle East situation at the UN and international policy talks in Washington to discuss billiard balls.

But the outlook for Belgium is under a cloud—as far as the American market goes. The lone American manufacturer—a business situated in New York—has demanded higher protection than the 20 percent tariff already being levied on imported billiard balls.

The question has caused great concern in the Calenne and Proyenhe regions, where there is very little other industry, and has drawn attention on the highest level.

Pierre Harmel, Belgian foreign minister, took time out between discussion of the Middle East situation at the United Nations and international policy talks with the U.S. administration during an official visit in January, to discuss the lowly—but virtually unique—Belgian billiard ball problem.

Belgium moved into the pool market in 1923 when a factory was set up at Calenne for manufacturing synthetic tanning products. Looking for a second-line product to keep the plant going in slack periods, the factory found a way of making plastic material—eventually turned into billiard balls—with some of the synthetic products used for tanning.

After World War II, billiards, played with three balls, and pool, played with 16-15 numbered and one blank—developed tremendously and made the Calenne plant switch over entirely to billiard balls.

The manufacturing process of a billiard ball is not fast: it takes seven working days for a white ball, 11 days for a solid color ball and 15 days for a striped ball.

The production of a pool ball begins with the preparation of a synthetic resin emulsion, including substances giving the balls their proper weight and color.

The emulsion is poured into molds: in glass for balls numbered 1 to 8 (which are in solid color) and in lead for balls numbered 9 to 15—which are striped.

After repeated bakings in ovens, the balls are removed from the molds, ground, polished and sent to the four corners of the world.

As balls alone are not enough for the game, the Calenne works also manufacture a wide range of billiard cues—around 2,000 a day—out of woods like maple, manzanita, Canadian maple and bubinga.

Riad Sees Envoys in Cairo

Egypt Warns Big 4 of Dangers In Israeli Refusal to Pull Out

(Continued from Page 1)

tions and advised Premier Golda Meir to put her ideas first to Mr. Jarring.

The influential Al-Ahram newspaper, which usually reflects government policy, accused Israel of trying to sidestep the UN mediator's role and involve Egypt in a direct dialogue.

Al-Ahram said once again that the Israeli government was trying to wriggle out of a difficult situation. It had been asked to reply to Mr. Jarring, not to the Egyptian government, and the UN mediator should insist on a reply.

President Anwar Sadat gave his reply to Mr. Jarring's set of questions on a peace settlement last week. He has agreed to make a peace agreement with Israel and to open international waterways such as the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping in return for a withdrawal of Israeli forces and a settlement for the Palestinian refugees.

The Israeli foreign minister, Abba Eban, in a television interview last night, appeared to suggest that a compromise might be found when he commented that "most diplomatic negotiations begin with wide divisions."

But Egyptian officials say that no further concessions are possible. Egypt is also holding out for the widest possible degree of UN involvement, including four-power guarantees, which Israel opposes. Egyptian hopes for further

progress would now appear to lie in a further diplomatic offensive at the UN and more pressure on Israel by the Western powers, particularly the United States.

It was confirmed here today that President Tito of Yugoslavia, who held talks with President Sadat last week, plans to campaign among the big powers in favor of the Arab position.

President Sadat says that he will not extend the cease-fire with Israel after March 1 unless there are positive plans for getting the Israelis to withdraw. It still remains unclear what exactly he would consider to be sufficient progress.

The further question remained whether Egypt could hold the Arab ranks together throughout any protracted search for a peace settlement in face of challenges to the whole concept of making peace with Israel from some quarters, including the Palestinians.

A reminder of the fragility of the Arab front came today with the news that King Hussein of Jordan has canceled his visit to Cairo because Egypt will not receive a premier, Wasfi Telli, who is considered here to be a sworn enemy of the Palestinians.

Israel Drafts Reply
JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Premier Meir and Foreign Minister Eban met today to draft Israel's "detailed" response to the latest Egyptian Middle East peace offer, official sources said.

The sources said that both leaders would ignore Egypt's initial rejection of the Israeli stance, outlined in a government communiqué last night, and prepare a "balanced document" seeking to promote a dialogue with the Egyptians.

Meanwhile, Israel's ambassador to the United States, Yitzhak Rabin, flew back to Washington today after a round of unexpected consultations with government officials on the Middle East situation and U.S.-Israeli relations.

Mr. Rabin arrived Friday amid diplomatic reports that the Nixon administration was pressuring Israel to draw up a plan for the withdrawal of occupied Arab territory captured in the 1967 war.

U.S. Sees Gain
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—U.S. officials today felt that Israel had at least kept the door open for a possible breakthrough toward a Middle East peace, although there were no illusions in Washington about the difficulties ahead.

The Nixon administration continued to take a hopeful view of the situation, feeling that every effort must be made to capitalize on the present signs of movement after months of apparent stalemate.

Despite Egyptian coolness to Israel's reiterated of its long-standing position on boundaries, it is felt that too much is at stake for the latest diplomatic effort to founder at this time over this old—if crucial—point.

U.S. Awaits Reply
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—The State Department today reserved judgment on Israel's response to Egypt's declared willingness to make a peace agreement but other officials privately viewed the Israeli move as a positive step.

Department spokesman Robert McCloskey, in response to questions about the Israeli cabinet communiqué yesterday, said: "We would want to be guided in our judgments by the reply which we expect Israel to make directly to Ambassador Jarring."

Mr. McCloskey also declined to comment on the initial reaction by Cairo to the Israeli statement as a rejection of Egypt's unpublished reply to Mr. Jarring's peace initiative.

Syria General Takes Powers Of President

DAMASCUS, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Syria's strongman, Premier Lt. Gen. Hafes Assad, assumed presidential powers tonight and declared that armed forces was the only way to settle the Middle East conflict.

Addressing the inaugural session of Syria's new parliament—the 173-member People's Council—Gen. Assad said: "We believe that political struggle is only a subordinate factor in our battle. Armed force is the role way for liberating occupied Arab land."

Gen. Assad addressed the council after it accepted the resignation of a 46-year-old schoolteacher Ahmed Khattab, as acting president. Damascus radio said that Gen. Assad, according to the Syrian Constitution, assumed presidential powers. He seized power last November after ousting the radical regime of President Nureddin al-Atassi.

A Seven-Year Term
Political sources said this was the first move towards confirming Gen. Assad in a seven-year presidential term.

Gen. Assad said: "We believe that the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, is not in the interest of the Palestinian people or the Arab nation... We believe that imperialist powers, particularly the United States, want to interpret this resolution in a manner favoring Israel... Therefore we rejected that resolution."

Gen. Assad praised the Syrian Army and the Palestinian guerrillas but noted that the guerrillas had committed mistakes.

He said: "We shall continue to give priority to building up our armed forces... to strengthen their effectiveness in the battle to liberate the land from the aggressor." Syria should strengthen commando action and help guerrillas "to study their mistakes instead of representing them as evidence of sterility and uselessness," he said.

Mrs. Meir Reportedly Sees Hard Times Ahead With U.S.

JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir told fellow Labor party leaders last night that there may be hard times ahead in Israeli-American relations, political sources said today.

"The problem we may soon be facing is our relations with the United States," Mrs. Meir said.

United States, Mrs. Meir told a closed-door meeting of her ruling Labor party political committee.

The American press has been very uncooperative to us. They know our views on many other matters as well," Mrs. Meir said.

Mrs. Meir was referring to the plan that Secretary of State William P. Rogers put forward in December, 1969, which called for an almost total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

Israel rejected the plan. But subsequently it agreed to a new American initiative in August last year, which made no specific mention of total withdrawal.

The committee was also briefed on recent East-West negotiations on the future of Middle East boundaries, particularly about the fate of the Red Sea fortress of Sharm el-Sheikh, which controls Israel's access to the Red Sea, the newspaper Ha'aretz said.

According to the assessment, both the Soviet Union and the United States agree on the need for guaranteeing an international force at Sharm el-Sheikh to safeguard Israel's maritime interests. They disagree, however, on how long the force's mandate should be. Ha'aretz said.

While the Soviet Union suggests the international force be given a five-year mandate to be extended by vote of the UN Security Council, the United States has suggested the force be given an indefinite mandate. Only the UN Security Council would be able to order the force's withdrawal, the newspaper said.

According to diplomatic sources, Israel is determined to retain control of Sharm el-Sheikh under any eventual peace settlement.

Egyptian-Israeli Issues

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT)—The United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, is the basis of the indirect Middle East peace talks being conducted by Dr. Gennady V. Jarring. Its chief provisions call for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all territory occupied in the war of June, 1967, the end of the state of belligerency; the territorial integrity and independence of every country in the area and their right to secure and recognized boundaries; free navigation through international waterways and a just settlement of the refugee problem.

The latest positions of the United Arab Republic and Israel on the major issues of contention are as follows:

UN Resolution

United Arab Republic: Accepts resolution as self-implementing document and as an "embryonic" peace treaty.

Israel: Accepts resolution as a basis for negotiation, but insists on formal peace treaty.

Withdrawal

U.A.R.: Complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. These are the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, West Bank area of Jordan, Golan Heights of Syria and the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

Israel: Will discuss withdrawal only at formal peace negotiations. But insists on retention of some areas, notably all of Jerusalem.

International Role

U.A.R.: Wants a settlement guaranteed by major powers and enforced by a United Nations peace-keeping force on both sides of the border.

Israel: Welcomes guarantee of any settlement already agreed upon, but opposes imposition of any accord by a third party.

Refugees

U.A.R.: Insists on repatriation or compensation for all Palestinians who left Israel or Israeli-occupied territories in the wars of 1948 and 1967.

Israel: Willing to offer some compensation and limited resettlement, but insists that Israel must retain her Jewish majority.

Freedom of Navigation

U.A.R.: Would reopen Suez Canal to international shipping—including Israeli shipping—once Israel fulfilled her "obligations" under United Nations resolution.

Israel: Insists on measures that would assure her access to the Straits of Tiran, at the southern end of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Formal Treaty

U.A.R.: Willing to sign a peace agreement once all terms of United Nations resolutions have been fulfilled.

Israel: Insists on formal peace treaty specifically recognizing her sovereignty and her right to secure boundaries.

Opening in Brussels Today

Belgium Bars Soviet Protest On Meeting of World Jewry

By Henry Guinger

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22 (NYT)—The conference organizers that it would conform to the rules of hospitality that Belgium has always accorded to the expression of the most varied opinions. The minister said that such a conference ought not to affect ties between the two countries.

The Soviet Union itself took advantage of Belgian hospitality by helping to stage a public meeting tonight at which several Soviet Jews denied discrimination in their country and denounced the conference. The meeting in the auditorium of the Shell building in downtown Brussels was officially organized by the Belgian-Soviet Friendship Society, but it became a unruly one when half of the audience turned out to be critics of the Soviet Union's policies.

The Soviet delegation explained that it was in Brussels as part of a regular exchange program. Asked by a member of the audience why it happened to be here just at this time, a member of the delegation explained that it came when it was invited.

When a speaker on the platform noted that many members of the Belgian-Soviet Friendship Society were Jews, some one in the audience exclaimed "Judas!" He was expelled while shouting "Israel shall live."

Samuel Lasarevitch Ziva, vice-president of the Association of Soviet Jews, declared in excellent French that the great majority of Soviet Jews "are satisfied with their existence." He said that 3,000 Jews had emigrated in 1969 and 1970 but added that of 3 million in the Soviet Union only "a few thousand" wished to leave now. He said the procedure for giving exit permits "went on for some time" and had become more complicated because of the particular relations between the Soviet Union and Israel.

U.S. Jews Favor Aid to Israel in Spite of War Risk
NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Nearly half of America's Jews believe the United States should furnish diplomatic and military aid to Israel even at the risk of war, Newsweek magazine reported yesterday.

The magazine said a special Gallup Poll showed that 95 percent of the Jews interviewed believe the United States should give Israel diplomatic support and military equipment. Only 2 percent opposed such aid.

When asked if the United States should help Israel "even at the risk of becoming involved in a war," 48 percent said "yes," 32 percent said "no" and 14 percent expressed no opinion.

Oistrakh Concert Disrupted in N.Y.
NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Ammonia bombs and a bomb scare disrupted a concert given last night by Soviet violinist Igor Oistrakh at the Philharmonic Hall at Lincoln Center.

Police said two persons were arrested for letting off ammonia bombs during the concert and that the interruption had to be moved up when a bomb scare was received at the theater at 9:40 p.m.

Detectives searched the hall as patrons waited in the foyer outside. Earlier a student organization called the Student Activists for Soviet Jewry said its members would picket the hall to protest the concert because of alleged Russian mistreatment of Soviet Jews.

Along with three of his former students, Mr. Seng has brought the most valuable pieces from seven of the country's ten provincial museums to Phnom Penh and has buried "several hundred" larger statues near the museum and temples they came from.

"It's a work that never seems to end," said Mr. Seng, who received his degrees in archaeology in Paris. He continued: "The 1964 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Assets warned us to think about protecting our monuments but we never did—we were so sure of lasting peace. It took the North Vietnamese invasion to get us moving."

The only tangible outside help so far has been five experts sent by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to Cambodia last fall when the program was getting under way, to advise on cleaning, packing and storing the artifacts. The organization has also contributed packing materials.

Woodrow Wilson Center
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—President Nixon last week opened the new Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, created by Congress in memory of the first World War President.

The aim is to bring together prominent people from the United States and overseas to seek solutions for international problems.

Calley Begins To Testify in My Lai Trial

Said He Was Taught To Suspect Children

PORT HENNING, Ga., Feb. 22 (UPI)—First Lt. William L. Calley Jr. took the stand as his own star witness today and testified that before the Army sent him to My Lai it taught him that women and children could be as dangerous as enemy soldiers.

He said that the Army also drilled into him that an officer could receive the death penalty for disobeying an order in the face of enemy action.

Lt. Calley, 27, began the recital of his early life and his role at My Lai as the 40th defense witness in his court-martial. The Army accuses him of the premeditated murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians in the hamlet of My Lai on March 16, 1968.

The defense contends that he was following orders, as a good soldier and platoon commander to destroy every living thing in the village.

Calm Testimony
Lt. Calley testified calmly, in an even voice, under questioning by George Lahtner, his civilian defense attorney.

He said that at Officers' Candidate School he did not learn "the rules and regulations of warfare," which include humane treatment of prisoners. Asked about Army teaching of obedience to orders, he replied:

"...That the soldier's job was to carry out any orders given to you to the best of your ability—that you could be court-martialed and if in the face of the enemy could get the death penalty."

He said that he never was told he would have occasion to decide whether an order was legal or illegal but was told that if he questioned an order he was to carry it out first and then raise the question.

In Vietnam, he said, he was taught again that disobedience to orders "in the face of the enemy could be a capital offense—that you should carry out orders without question."

He described the classroom instruction in Vietnam like this: "There was never any word as to who the enemy was. Suspense everyone. Everyone is a potential enemy."

Equally Dangerous
"Men and women are equally dangerous. Because of the unacceptability of children, they are even more dangerous."

"Most women are better shots than men are—they fight equally the same. Children can be used as warning signals."

"One of the best ways to alert the Viet Cong that an American unit has arrived is to give a small child a grenade and let it throw (it) at American troops. It might kill a GI and alert the VC (Viet Cong)."

"Children would collect and distribute booby traps and mine children are very good at planting mines."

Lt. Calley said that when he got to Vietnam he learned that, compared with candidate school and garrison life, "combat is extremely confusing, and I was extremely confused when I got there."

Dutschke Assails Heath Regime

AARHUS, Denmark, Feb. 22 (AP)—Rudi Dutschke today assailed his deportation from Britain as an attempt "to make a criminal of me." He said the Tory government has "proved to be an anti-democratic, potentially fascist regime."

The Heath government "will inevitably provoke a political resistance inside the House of Parliament," said the 30-year-old German, a former radical student leader. Giving his first news conference two days after his arrival in Denmark, Mr. Dutschke accused the Heath regime of supporting what he called fascism in South Africa and Vietnam as well as brushing aside domestic political opposition.

Archaeologist Strives to Save Art Treasures of Cambodia
By Iver Peterson

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 22 (NYT)—Cambodia's only archaeologist is trying alone single-handedly to save Cambodia's vast treasure of ancient temples and statues from the war by bringing them to the National Museum here or by burying them if they are too large to move.

Angkor Wat, the country's most famous center of ancient temples, streets and statues, over 500 pieces have already been buried with the cooperation of the enemy troops who occupy the area.

The basement of the National Museum here is filled with over 200 cases containing thousands of Khmer bronzes and statues, brought from the war-torn countryside by Choe Thy Seng, the museum's curator and the only archaeologist left in Cambodia after the departure of the French.

Along with three of his former students, Mr. Seng has brought the most valuable pieces from seven of the country's ten provincial museums to Phnom Penh and has buried "several hundred" larger statues near the museum and temples they came from.

"It's a work that never seems to end," said Mr. Seng, who received his degrees in archaeology in Paris. He continued: "The 1964 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Assets warned us to think about protecting our monuments but we never did—we were so sure of lasting peace. It took the North Vietnamese invasion to get us moving."

The only tangible outside help so far has been five experts sent by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to Cambodia last fall when the program was getting under way, to advise on cleaning, packing and storing the artifacts. The organization has also contributed packing materials.

Woodrow Wilson Center
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—President Nixon last week opened the new Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, created by Congress in memory of the first World War President.

The aim is to bring together prominent people from the United States and overseas to seek solutions for international problems.

Disputes Reports of Red Supply Increase

White House Sees Laos Push 'Going Well'

By Fred Harris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the face of South Vietnamese reverses in Laos, the White House said today that the U.S.-backed drive to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail was "going well" and disputed reports that the Communists had doubled the flow of supplies since the allied operation began.

Reflecting President Nixon's assessment, based on reports to the White House, presidential spokesman Ron Ziegler told reporters that the objective of disrupting North Vietnam's infiltration of men and supplies was progressing.

Mr. Ziegler declined comment on reports of day-to-day operations, such as the North Vietnamese attack on a South Vietnamese ranger battalion inside Laos that inflicted heavy casualties. But he said the broader objective of cutting Communist supply lines "is being carried out by the ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) and the ARVN is performing well."

At the Pentagon, defense spokesman Jerry Friedman called the retreat of the ranger unit "a setback" but added that "it was not unexpected."

Administration officials in the last few days have warned of hard fighting to come in the South Vietnamese drive against Communist positions in Laos.

But now that South Vietnamese troops are meeting tougher resistance from Communist forces, the administration is becoming less sanguine about the campaign.

When the offensive got under way early this month, senior Pentagon sources indicated Sepon, a main junction for the Ho Chi Minh Trail 27 miles inside Laos, was a main target of the thrust.

But today, asked about Sepon and when the South Vietnamese were expected to take it, Mr. Friedman said it might be passed up, if Communist resistance was too strong. He said:

"I don't want to set up any one geographical point as a potential objective. That would be an incorrect concept of this operation."

U.S. helicopters supporting the South Vietnamese in Laos have come under very heavy fire, with 29 of them reported shot down in the two weeks of the operation. Some reports from battlefield areas say U.S. and Vietnamese helicopters have been downed at a greater rate than officially reported.

Mr. Ziegler said that while he lacked specific figures, the enemy in Laos is taking "substantial" troop losses and the South Vietnamese troops are "uncovering a number of caches" of large quantities of rice and weapons as well as barracks complexes.

He was asked about news reports quoting U.S. Air Force sources having access to intelligence data, which said Communist truck traffic along the Ho Chi Minh Trail complex had doubled on several occasions in the last two weeks. The South Vietnamese troops have overrun some of the trails but many others remain in Communist hands.

"There is no question about the fact," Mr. Ziegler responded, "that the enemy continues to make substantial attempts to force supplies down the Ho Chi Minh Trail complex. . . . But I have no information they have doubled their flow of supplies."

Mr. Ziegler said President Nixon and U.S. military planners expected heavy Communist resistance as the South Vietnamese forces drove into Laos, and thus the White House is not alarmed about reports of some South Vietnamese pullbacks under Communist attack.

Other high-level military planners, however, are reliably said to be somewhat disappointed by the slow movement of South Vietnamese forces.

Mr. Friedman told newsmen at the Pentagon it was impossible to describe the operation as behind schedule despite the "not unexpected" setback. He continued:

"We're at a point in this operation where it's rather hard to say it's on schedule every hour of every day. They accomplished their movement up Route 9. They accomplished their fanning out from Route 9. From here on out the schedule is for the commander on the scene to disrupt the trail in the best manner that he can."

Wounded GI, Who Led Defense Of Laos Base, Is Evacuated
KIEP SANK, South Vietnam, Feb. 22 (UPI)—A wounded U.S. helicopter crew chief who had taken virtual command of a besieged South Vietnamese outpost in Laos was airlifted to safety today, the U.S. Command said.

Spec. 5 Dennis Fujii, 21, of Hanapepe, Hawaii, a former airborne infantryman, had been with the South Vietnamese Rangers as two hilltop outposts fell miles inside Laos since Thursday, amid the heaviest fighting the government troops have faced since moving into Laos on Feb. 8.

He had gone in as a helicopter crew chief on an American medical evacuation mission and stayed on to give up his seat on the chopper to a wounded South Vietnamese. Since then he had been directing air and artillery strikes against the Communists.

Spec. 5 Fujii was picked up by an American helicopter crew this morning and was taken to an undisclosed field hospital for treatment of a right shoulder wound. He also was being debriefed by U.S. officers.

Saigon Battalion in Laos Virtually Wiped Out
(Continued from Page 1)

that truck traffic has dropped, but the Air Force said it was destroying more than 100 trucks a day.

At tonight's strategy session in Independence Palace in Saigon, Gen. Abrams met with U.S. Ambassador Silverschmidt, Harker and President Nguyen Van Thieu for more than an hour. A spokesman said only that they discussed "Cambodia, Laos and an update on the overall Indochina program."

U.S. military sources said President Thieu had set a Feb. 15 date for capturing Sepon, the main objective of the South Vietnamese drive into Laos. 27 miles from the South Vietnamese border, Sepon is a major staging area along the Ho Chi Minh Trail supply route, a deserted town where mountain passes from North Vietnam converge.

In the fighting the 39th Ranger Battalion, which had its base three-quarters of a mile from the besieged hilltop, was all but wiped out.

U.S. military sources said the unit suffered at least 50 dead, more than 100 wounded and 250 unaccounted for. The survivors made it to Landing Zone Ranger and joined other South Vietnamese forces to continue the fight.

Allied military sources at Kiep Sank, 13 miles east of the border in South Vietnam, said government forces at Landing Zone Ranger were digging in today.

U.S. military spokesmen in Saigon today reported the loss of two helicopters and one fixed-wing plane in connection with the South Vietnamese drive into Laos, bringing to 36 the total of helicopters destroyed, with 25 dead, 24 wounded and 15 missing Americans. Another plane was shot down elsewhere.

In Cambodia, the government high command said today that the Communists blew up a bridge 43 miles southeast of Phnom Penh Saturday night, cutting Route 1, the capital's only land link with Saigon.

The number of U.S. fighting men in South Vietnam has dropped to its lowest point since the fall of 1968, the U.S. Command reported in Saigon today.

Fighting strength in the week ending Feb. 18 totaled 330,000 men, a drop of 2,300 from the previous week.

Cambodian Barge Is Sunk
PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Feb. 22 (NYT)—Viet Cong North Vietnamese troops sank a Cambodian supply barge and damaged several other craft in an attack on a Mekong River convoy six miles southwest of here this afternoon. At least three Americans were in the convoy.

Spokesmen for the U.S. Embassy refused to say whether the Americans were military or civilian personnel, what they were doing with the convoy, or whether any Americans were injured in the attack. The spokesman would affirm only that three Americans had been flown out by medical evacuation helicopters.

4 Outposts Taken
VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—North Vietnamese troops have made further inroads near the American-backed guerrilla army base at Long Chiang in northern Laos and are attempting to surround the royal capital of Luang Prabang, a Laotian Defense Ministry spokesman said.

Four government outposts within four miles of the former refugee center of Sam Thong, 100 miles north of Vientiane, fell to the North Vietnamese over the weekend. The Communists simultaneously attacked a fifth position between Sam Thong and Long Chiang, 10 miles to the south, apparently to prevent Laotian reinforcements from reaching the four captured outposts, spokesman said. There was a immediate report of any casualties.

Photographer Is Killed
SAIGON, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—South Vietnamese troops yesterday found the body of a French free lance photographer, near Kompong Cham in Cambodia, a South Vietnamese military spokesman said here today.

The photographer was identified as Francis Bailly, 37, of Paris who had been covering the Indochina war for several news organizations for the last year.

He was the 334 newsmen to die while covering the Indochina war.

Protesters Toss Stones at Police In Reggio March
REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 22 (AP)—Scores of demonstrators stoned police today, breaking the calm of the last few days.

The new flareup lasted one hour. It started when a group of members of parliament representing the city to resign to protest the naming of Catanzaro as capital of the Calabria region.

The march had been banned by the Interior Ministry following the bloody incidents of the last few weeks.

The marchers blocked traffic at all shops in the area shut down. Police warned the marchers about the prohibition. Then they used water hoses to disperse the marchers. The demonstrators scattered in small groups and began to stone the police.

Colombo Welcomed By Lindsay in N.Y.
NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP)—Italian Premier Emilio Colombo was welcomed to New York City today by Mayor John V. Lindsay at City Hall, where he received an enthusiastic greeting from leaders of the Italian-American community.

The premier, in the U.S. on a visit, met privately with the mayor and later was officially received in the chambers of the City Council, which was filled with city officials and Italian-American leaders.

Speaking in Italian, Mr. Colombo said, "It is a source of great pride to be in New York today. There is a certain inferiority according to someone who has not been to New York."

Bus Hijacker Fears Planes
CHICAGO, Feb. 22 (AP)—A masked gunman who hijacked a bus told the driver: "I'm afraid of airplanes but don't mind buses."

The driver, Wilbur Fike, 26, said there were no passengers on the bus when the man boarded it in Chicago yesterday. Mr. Fike said the gunman ordered him to stop near Bollingbrook, 23 miles away, forced him to lie down in the back of the bus and tied Mr. Fike then drove the bus back to Chicago.

Weather
ALBANY 15 10 Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM 7 46 Very cloudy
ANAKA 10 30 Very cloudy
ATHENS 11 62 Very cloudy
BEIRUT 13 54 Stormy
BERLIN 7 45 Overcast
BRISBANE 15 63 Rain
BUENOS AIRES 15 63 Rain
CAIRO 10 30 Overcast
CHICAGO 10 30 Overcast
COPENHAGEN 10 30 Overcast
DUBLIN 15 63 Rain
EDINBURGH 15 63 Rain
FLORENCE 10 30 Overcast
FRANKFURT 10 30 Overcast
GENOVA 10 30 Overcast
HELSINKI 10 30 Overcast
ISTANBUL 10 30 Overcast
LAS PALMAS 10 30 Overcast
LISBON 10 30 Overcast
LONDON 10 30 Overcast
MADRID 10 30 Overcast
MILAN 10 30 Overcast
MOSCOW 10 30 Overcast
MUNICH 10 30 Overcast
NEW YORK 10 30 Overcast
NICE 10 30 Overcast
OSLO 10 30 Overcast
PARIS 10 30 Overcast
ROME 10 30 Overcast
SOFIA 10 30 Overcast
STOCKHOLM 10 30 Overcast
TEL AVIV 10 30 Overcast
TUNIS 10 30 Overcast
VIENNA 10 30 Overcast
WARSAW 10 30 Overcast
ZURICH 10 30 Overcast
(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT)

dent Loans Included

ongress Gets New Nixon Bid or Aid to Higher Education

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—President Nixon renewed today his bid to Congress for a \$1.9 billion education program including aid to college students in all levels.

A special brief message to Congress, Mr. Nixon proposed a new program, similar to legislation that died in the last session, to provide a combination of work-study payments and loans for full-time undergraduate students with low to middle incomes attending all public nonprofit colleges and universities.

To raise money, President Nixon made it available for students at all income levels.

Under the administration's proposal, students would be eligible for federal aid if they were from families with adjusted family income of \$10,000 or less and with one other child.

The maximum total amount of subsidized aid—including loans, grants, work-study assistance—would be \$1,400 per student. The maximum grant available to one student would be \$1,000.

In addition to base amounts, students who met eligibility criteria for subsidized aid and attended schools with annual average costs in excess of \$1,400 could get an additional subsidized "cost of education" loan of up to \$1,500, Mr. Nixon said.

300,000 Lost a Year

Peter Muhrt, executive director of the U.S. Commission on Education, said the "talent loss" each year is about 300,000 high school graduates who do not go to college because they cannot afford it. "Our best judgment is that 20 percent of them will be able to go to college as a result of this bill," Mr. Muhrt said.

"I repeat the commitment which I made in my message of last year that no qualified student who wants to go to college should be barred for a lack of money," the President said.

He said the program would benefit about a million more students than are currently receiving aid.

"It would assure that federal funds go first, and in the largest amounts, to the neediest students in order to place them on an equal footing with students from higher income families," he said.

Currently, the White House said, a young person whose family income is more than \$15,000 a year is almost five times more likely to attend college than one whose family earns less than \$3,000.

ithsonian Post

Astronaut

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Former astronaut Michael Collins has resigned as assistant secretary of state for affairs to accept the position of director of the Smithsonian Institution, the White House announced today.

President Nixon accepted the resignation of Mr. Collins, 45, on April 11, "with strong feelings," the White House said, who was on the first landing mission for the Apollo 11 mission, the first manned mission to the moon in the last 14 months the State Department.

A successor was named, but a Secretary Ron Ziegler expected the post to be filled again.

ate Trial Defendant Admits ole in Murder of Musician

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Leslie Van Houten, 21, the last of the Tate murder trial defendants, surprised the court today admitting that she took part in a murder with which she never been charged.

Van Houten, describing herself as an "acid freak," a drug addict, said she was in the house of musician Gary Hinman, then he was stabbed and strangled to death during a weekend party two weeks before the killings.

Van Houten's boyfriend, Vincent Thomas, 22, has been charged for Mr. Hinman's murder and two other Tate trial defendants, Charles G. Manson, 36, and Susan Atkins, 22, also been charged with the killings.

Van Houten is the third of the four defendants to take the stand and confess to murder.

Atkins and Patricia Krenn, 23, have already confessed to the Tate killings.

Trial in 9th Month

The trial is now in its ninth month and the jury, which must decide whether the defendants should get the death penalty or life imprisonment, is expected to reach a verdict in the Van Houten case by the end of the month.

Mr. Hinman's house was the scene of a party on Aug. 9, 1969, when a group of about 100 people gathered for a party. Mr. Hinman was killed during the party.

Van Houten said she was playing a game of "Russian roulette" with a pistol when she shot Mr. Hinman.

Van Houten said she was playing a game of "Russian roulette" with a pistol when she shot Mr. Hinman.

American in Italy, Held Six Months, Faces Drug Trial

ROME, Feb. 22 (UPI)—An American actor, William Berger, who has been detained in Italy for more than six months, today was formally indicted on narcotics charges and is expected to be tried next month.

A New York-based group supporting Mr. Berger organized demonstrations outside Italian diplomatic offices in New York and various European capitals last week demanding his release.

Mr. Berger, 42, was arrested during a police raid on his villa at Prato near the Amalfi Drive east of Positano on Aug. 6. His wife, Carol Lohrman Berger, and seven guests, including two Americans, were also arrested.

After a police doctor pronounced the arrested persons intoxicated by drugs, they were all committed to asylums for the criminally insane in Naples, Aviano, and Pozzuoli. The guests were released soon afterward.

Mr. Berger, a former member of the Living Theater, died in November following an operation performed on her in the asylum's infirmary.

s Angeles Has ocks 13th Day

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22 (UPI)—California's long-run San Joaquin earthquake had its 13th anniversary today.

In the day a wide area was hit by a new tremor, once again in the San Fernando area.

It rated 3.7 on the Richter scale. It about a 4.5 quake to cause a series of considerable intensity to yesterday morning's attack, with the damage was serious new because every house or factory has already shaken.

kes Fail, 20 Die

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 22 (UPI)—A series of heavy rains on a rowed by the cause the coldest yesterday with a passenger in which 20 persons aboard were killed and 40 injured, critically.

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HAPPY TWO DAYS AFTER, BIRTHDAY—Tricia Nixon, who was 25 Sunday, returns with her parents to the White House from a birthday party they gave her in a suburb.

Army Given Authority on Environment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The Supreme Court refused today to interfere with a lower court decision giving Army Engineers broad new authority to block private construction solely to protect fish and wildlife in coastal waters.

The court denied an appeal by a group of Florida developers who sought to build an island on submerged land they own in Tampa Bay.

U.S. Army Finds Short Sleepers Tend to Be Bright and Lively

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—People who sleep for only a few hours a night tend to be bright and lively doers, while long sleepers are "more introverted and creative," but "unsuccessful at sustained work," according to U.S. Army medical researchers.

The researchers studied one group of men who habitually needed no more than six hours' sleep and another group which customarily slept eight hours or longer.

They found "short sleepers" were active, outgoing men, flexible and sociable, relatively high on social conformity.

On the other hand, the researchers concluded "the long sleepers tended to be more introverted and creative, but were unsuccessful at sustained work."

Another project, conducted by the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, confirmed that many long-distance air travelers have learned from experience—that whizzing through many time zones knocks mental performance way down for at least three days.

Palme Denies Planning Law To End Strike by Officials

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Premier Olof Palme today denied that the government planned to introduce legislation to end the workers' conflict between the government and 47,000 of its employees.

Many leading members of Mr. Palme's ruling Social Democratic party, including economist Prof. Gunnar Myrdal and some prominent union leaders, have advocated government intervention into the "luxury strike," as Social Democratic newspapers have billed it.

Asked about reports that the Interior Ministry was already preparing a draft bill, which would force the striking officials back to work while their case went to arbitration, Mr. Palme said: "Presently there will be no government intervention."

The strikes and lockouts, which involve mainly high-paid officials in leading posts, have shut down the state railways, closed schools and universities for 100,000 students, created a chaotic situation in the social welfare service and closed a large number of government agencies and law courts.

It is the worst labor conflict in Sweden since a strike by metal and engineering workers in 1946.

An estimated 2,000 government employees, who are members of the Swedish Federation of Professional Associations, joined the strike today as the conflict went into its 23rd day. They included 300 officials who sign government checks and handle the transfer of funds from the central government in Stockholm to local administrations in the country.

Government sources said local and provincial administrations would go bankrupt if the 300 officials stay out until March 8 when \$680 million is due to be transferred from ministries to local governments.

The unions are demanding wage increases totalling 20 and 22 percent but have been offered only 7 percent.

The government's national Office of Collective Bargaining has threatened a lockout against "a large number" of officers in the armed forces.

Almost all of the country's 5,300 professional officers are members of the same union. Details about the lockout will be announced tomorrow.

It is believed to be the first time that any government has ever contemplated locking out its own armed forces.

The officers, who along with their colleagues in Israel are the only military men in the world with the right to strike, are members of the National Federation of Government Employees.

French Pilots And Airlines In Deadlock

PARIS, Feb. 22 (AP)—French commercial airlines were virtually closed for business today, their 158 aircraft parked at hangars at Orly and Le Bourget airfields while both management and pilots refused to take a first step to end the companies' decision to stop flying.

No negotiations were in sight.

The partial lockout by the companies to block the wage and hour demands of their flying crews took increasing effect during the day as pilots for Air France, UTA (Union des Transports Aériens) and Air Inter, the French domestic line, were turned away from their normal flights.

At Orly, traffic was off by 80 percent with Air France and Air Inter cancelling 304 flights. Passengers were advised to use trains for travel inside France or were guided to foreign companies for international trips.

The companies placed ads in French newspapers to explain their position to the public. They said: "French air transport has been paralyzed for some time by repeated demands of the unions for pay increases for three days by pilots and flight engineers. Other stoppages threaten the public, notably for Easter and the summer vacations. We run the risk of being unable to fulfill our obligations toward you. As a result we made a decision of exceptional gravity: to suspend our flights starting Monday morning."

Sources close to the unions said it was likely the pilots would seek legal action to break the lockout. A judicial problem was apparent though, because the companies are still paying their 35,000 employees, removing some of the legal objections to a lockout. Pilots are getting reduced salaries.

Total losses to the lines run at about \$1.8 million a day. The pilots earn between \$1,800 and \$3,600 dollars a month.

X-Ray Rocket Up

WALLFORD ISLAND, Va., Feb. 22 (UPI)—A space agency rocket launch failed today as a rocket engine failed to ignite.

The launch was scheduled for tonight, taking X-ray readings from a pulsing star cluster, and then dropping its payload by parachute into the Atlantic Ocean according to plan.

U.S. Navy Moves to Retrieve French Navy Cadet's Career

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22 (AP)—For Jacques Camasacasse, a 23-year-old French naval cadet, life has brightened after an accident that threatened his career.

Mr. Camasacasse was among 100 aboard the French Navy training ship Jeanne d'Arc when it arrived here on a goodwill visit.

He was injured when a gun on the ship fired at a target. Two months ago his wife, Martine, had given birth to their first child, a girl, Sabine.

A few hours after the training ship dropped anchor in San Francisco Bay, Mr. Camasacasse rented a car and drove across the Golden Gate Bridge into Marin County. In a heavy fog, his car collided with another one.

His right leg was amputated at the knee; his other leg was broken. Mr. Camasacasse was sure that his career was ended in his last year of training.

But with an assist from the U.S. Navy, the picture began to brighten. After the chief of naval operations in Washington was told of Mr. Camasacasse's plight, the 12th Naval District in San Francisco asked for preliminary arrangements to bring Mr. Camasacasse from her home at Mont-de-Maran in southwestern France.

The French Air Force agreed to fly her to Los Angeles, where a U.S. Navy plane will be standing by to bring her to San Francisco.

Meanwhile, the young cadet was transferred to the Navy's Oak Knoll Hospital in Oakland, the Navy's center for orthopedic appliances, so that he could be fitted with an artificial leg.

"You're going to walk away from this," Capt. Calvin F. Johnson, a medical service officer, told Mr. Camasacasse. Unless his government changes its plans, Mr. Camasacasse will remain at Oak Knoll for six months.

Moscow Says U.S. 'Usurps' Wave Length Again Protests Use Of Its Frequency

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—The Soviet Union last week renewed complaints that the United States has usurped a long-wave radio frequency that had been reserved for Radio Moscow.

The issue, which was raised with American diplomats in Moscow and has come up at least twice during the last week in the Soviet press, was seen by officials here as part of a campaign to deprive Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty of their headquarters in West Germany. In the wake of the new Bonn-Moscow treaty, Radio Moscow, in an English-language broadcast, beamed to North America, said: "The Soviet Foreign Ministry has again called the United States' attention to the illegal use of the 173-kilohertz frequency by the Voice of America transmitter in Munich... The Soviet Union... has protested about these illegal actions." Tass, meanwhile, said that VOA was using the frequency "in flagrant disregard for accepted international norms."

VOA resumed use of frequency 173 in mid-1969 in an effort to counter Soviet jamming of Voice broadcasts. The frequency was allocated to Radio Moscow by the 1948 Copenhagen convention.

VOA is a government-run operation entirely separate from Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Tass said VOA was to draw RFE and Radio Liberty into its dispatch on what it called the illegal use of frequency 173. Tass described RFE and Radio Liberty as "so-called 'private radio stations' which are in fact, and the Americans themselves have admitted this, branches of the CIA, generously financed by American intelligence."

VOA officials noted that the Russian campaign against U.S. use of long-wave frequency 173 had been quietest for some time but was revived after Sen. Clifford P. Case, R.-N.J., introduced a bill to put congressional controls on Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. Sen. Case charged that these operations were secretly financed over the last 20 years with "several hundred million dollars in U.S. government funds."

While the Russians did not raise the issue directly during the negotiations leading to the treaty they did mention informally that they did not believe that the continuation of broadcasts by these organizations, which they considered provocative, were consistent with the spirit of détente.

Nader: Electrical Mishaps Kill 1,200 In U.S. Hospitals

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Ralph Nader charged today that there are more electrical accidents in American hospitals than in any industry except mining, resulting in at least 1,200 deaths annually and perhaps ten times that many as unreported.

Writing in the current issue of Ladies' Home Journal, Mr. Nader said the development of new electrical devices has far outpaced most hospital wiring systems and hospital staffs are not instructed in precautionary use of them. He said the devices themselves "that reach inside a human being and touch his heart are less well tested than plumbing devices in our bathrooms."

Although instances of negligence usually remain hidden "by the fact that physicians and hospitals habitually report deaths by electrocution as 'cardiac arrest,'" there is evidence that 1,200 Americans are electrocuted annually "during routine diagnostic and therapeutic procedures."

As examples, Mr. Nader noted the electrocution of a man with an external heart pacemaker when his body touched the metal frame of his bed; of another who touched a stainless steel table at the same time he touched an ungrounded oscilloscope; and of another who was crushed to death when an electric switch broke and dropped on an X-ray machine on him.

Second Failure Noted on U.S. Warning System

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP)—The normal Sunday night test from the National Emergency Warning Center was not relayed on the Associated Press U.S. domestic broadcast wire because of a technical failure. It was the second time in two days that the system failed to work properly.

The National Air Defense Command (NORAD) within Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs, Colo., which is responsible for warning the United States of any imminent nuclear attack, sent the test of its system at 8:35 p.m. (11:35 GMT).

Normally, the test would automatically take over the Associated Press broadcast wire, but last night it failed to do so. The system worked on the United Press International radio news circuit. Technicians were seeking the cause of the failure.

On Saturday, NORAD erred in sending a false warning of a national emergency on its teletype system. The White House has asked for a report on the false alert.

Cards for Cleanliness

MASSAWA, Ethiopia, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—Emperor Haile Selassie today launched an anti-pollution campaign in the Red Sea when he scattered plastic card appeals for cleanliness in the water about 20 miles outside this northern Ethiopian naval base.

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BOAC Hopes to Clinch Deal By Summer to Buy Concorde

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP)—British Overseas Airways Corp. hopes to clinch a deal for buying the Concorde supersonic airliner by early summer, a BOAC spokesman said today.

"We still want to operate the Concorde," the spokesman said in denying that the nationalized airline had given a "thumbs down" on buying the Concorde on grounds the jet could not be operated profitably.

BOAC is negotiating with British Aircraft Corp., partners in the British-French project, on the purchase, expected to cost around £10 million (\$24 million) a plane, and a decision is likely to be made within four months.

But the spokesman said, "We have not yet had a contract put before us." He described as "speculative" a report that BOAC was proposing to lease the Concorde it wants rather than buy them. BOAC has an option on six Concorde.

A meeting between representatives of the British and French governments will take place next month to make the final decision on whether to continue putting money into the aircraft.

Escalating development costs are estimated at \$235 million (\$195 billion) by the time the first Concorde goes into service in 1974, and about half of this has already been spent.

A spokesman for the British builders says tests show the Concorde can be operated at a profit. Their contention is that airlines with Concorde in a mixed fleet could be better off than those without.

The spokesman also predicted the Concorde would be able to meet noise limits proposed for New York airports in New York legislation. Andrew Stein's draft bill, The Observer, a Sunday paper, already been raised, he said.

Industry, Labor Leaders Form Pro-SST Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Aerospace industry and labor "volunteers" have launched a new organization—American Industry and Labor for the SST—to lobby for congressional support of the supersonic transport, with offices here.

Heading the group are Donald J. Strait, vice-president of the Republic Division of Fairchild Hiller Corp., on Long Island, an SST subcontractor, and Floyd S. Smith, president of the International Association of Machinists.

Advertisements in tomorrow's editions of The Washington Post, Evening Star and Washington Daily News will mark the beginning of a campaign to fight "grossly exaggerated attacks on noise and polluting effects" of the SST. Mr. Strait said at a press conference today. The full-page ads are directed at Congress.

Mr. Strait said the group had set a goal of raising \$350,000 to finance the fight for the SST, which will continue until the issue is resolved on Capitol Hill. About one-third of the total has already been raised, he said.

A technical strip-tease performance
nothing is hidden from you any more. There is no dial to cover up the inner beauty of our superbly handcrafted Swiss movements. Be different, own an exclusive Open Heart.

Available in Switzerland from US-\$42.00, under the brands Vulcain and Revue at all leading jewelers and at Bucherer's. For nearest dealer in other countries apply to Vulcain-Revue Factory, La Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland). Also ask to see the world-famous Vulcain Cricket alarm wrist watch.

Improving U.S.-Soviet Relations

Rapid action by Washington on two fronts might usefully influence Russia's foreign and defense policies and its priorities for the 1970s.

One move would be to normalize Soviet-American trade. Elimination of tariff discrimination and steps to bring American export controls in line with NATO's shorter strategic embargo list would have a major psychological effect. The tactic of withholding American trade as leverage for some later bargain over unrelated issues is far less likely to influence Soviet policy favorably than is the trade itself, once it begins to play a role in Soviet economic planning and in increasing Soviet contact and interdependence with the West.

The most urgent need in the coming weeks is a dramatic new American move—preferably in a direct Nixon message to Premier Kosygin—to break the impasse in the SALT talks. There is nothing to lose and everything to gain by offering to explore in depth Moscow's detailed proposal for a first-step treaty limiting antiballistic missiles (ABMs) alone. A counterproposal could spell out the radar and ABM launcher restrictions the United States favors and, even better, could offer to forgo construction of an American ABM system over the next six to eight years if the Soviet Union agrees to dismantle its existing Moscow system in the same period.

Parallel negotiation could proceed on offensive weapons. The immediate roadblock here is Washington's refusal to discuss at SALT its 500 tactical nuclear bombers in Europe. Those on aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean retain a nuclear strike role

against Soviet targets and some of the land-based aircraft have the range for such missions.

Soviet negotiators have recognized that these aircraft are not going to be withdrawn or even counted on for one in the numerical totals of strategic vehicles. But the Soviet military evidently insist that "some account" be taken of them. One formula worth exploring is a tacit agreement limiting longer-range tactical bombers to present numbers in return for a freeze on Soviet medium-range missiles targeted on NATO Europe.

Of far greater importance to American as well as Soviet security would be a serious American proposal, for the first time, to ban MIRV multiple warhead missiles on both sides. A proposal of this kind, dropping unnecessary demands for on-site inspection, has been urged unanimously on President Nixon by his prestigious general advisory committee.

The United States in the SALT talks has proposed a ban on MIRV flight-testing and deployment with on-site inspection. The Soviet Union has suggested a ban on MIRV production and deployment without on-site inspection. A Nixon proposal to Premier Kosygin now to drop on-site inspection and combine the two views—banning flight-testing, production and deployment of MIRV warheads and missiles—would have a good chance of Soviet acceptance, many informed officials believe.

Clear proof that Mr. Nixon is serious about halting the missile race could not only open the way to a SALT agreement, but might lead to a broader Soviet-American accommodation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Wider War?

President Nixon's threat to employ American air power without restraint throughout Indochina and his refusal to rule out a South Vietnamese invasion of North Vietnam remove virtually all doubt that the President is still thinking in terms of the will-o'-the-wisp of military victory in Southeast Asia.

The President's policy of Vietnamization has been exposed as essentially an illusion. It is not a policy likely to succeed in winding down the war and in extricating the United States from an unsound position on the Asian mainland, as the American people had been led to believe.

It is an attempt to pursue the war by other means, employing native Indochinese—paid, supplied, trained and sometimes led by Americans—to carry on the costly ground fighting that the American public will no longer tolerate, with massive American air power supplying the missing margin of victory.

Because Vietnamization has not worked, the President evidently has felt impelled to expand the war—beyond limits prudently imposed by his predecessors—in an increasingly desperate gamble to stave off the inevitable day of reckoning.

The threat to unleash unlimited air war on North Vietnam, voiced at a hastily summoned news conference last week, is an ominous hint that the South Vietnamese drive into Laos may be headed for serious trouble. It suggests that Mr. Nixon may

have a propensity for abandoning essential restraints on the use of the vast power at his command when the going gets tough.

Neither threats nor bombs against the North are going to alter the basically untenable military and political situation in which the United States is still enmeshed in South Vietnam. If the President attempts to carry out his threats, however, the essentially limited conflict which he inherited could be quickly transformed—as Sen. McGovern and others have warned—into an unlimited and unmanageable wider war in Asia. It is altogether unrealistic to assume that China can remain indifferent to an expanding conflict on its borders or that the Soviet Union will fail to seek new ways to fulfill its commitments to Hanoi. The possibility of a new confrontation of the super-powers in Asia cannot be summarily dismissed.

In spite of repeated disappointments, Congress has been generally tolerant of the administration's Southeast Asian policies so far, leaving the President wide discretion in the use of American power in the hope that this power would be exercised with restraint and focused on efforts to speed the end of the war. It now seems apparent that this was a vain hope. In the absence of self-restraint in the White House, Congress has no alternative but to take further steps to restrict the use of U.S. armed forces in Southeast Asia and to turn this country back to the path toward peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Berlin Talks

What Herr Ulbricht, backed by Russia, wants is not so much to challenge Western rights directly as to whittle down West Berlin's status, and above all to sever its links with West Germany. The West is reported to have proposed concessions in this direction recently, including offering to ban meetings in West Berlin of the Bonn parliament.

There might indeed be measures of this kind to be considered in return for genuine concessions from Russia and East Germany, but what have these two to offer? Nothing at all, as far as can be seen. The West should be demanding at the very least destruction of the Berlin Wall and self-determination for East Germans. That would be something like negotiating.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

India-Pakistan Relations

Rijackings, as the world has learned, can be very disruptive of international relations. When two Kashmiris hijack an Indian plane to Pakistan they are bound to ignite some of the combustible political material lying around.

In ordinary circumstances tempers should cool down in both capitals and the incident be closed with some settlement. The danger is that Pakistan has recently had elections and faces a clash between East and West wings when the new assembly meets in ten

days time. India votes a fortnight hence and parties like the Jan Singh will press the anti-Pakistan theme to the voters.

Mr. Bhutto, victor in Pakistan's west wing, makes no bones of his anti-Indian line and regards the hijackers as heroes. By contrast East Pakistan's resentment of the West wing will be increased by this reminder that Kashmir is an obsession in the West but a burden to them when improved relations with India are in their interest.

—From the Times (London).

Nigeria and China

The recent exchange of diplomatic relations between China and Nigeria is one of the more bizarre products of China's current foreign policy. Alone of the world's big powers, China supported the Biafran side in the civil war. Nigeria's willingness now to forgive and forget is as remarkable as China's readiness to come to terms with a country which not so long ago she was busy insulting. For the Chinese, this complete about turn in foreign policy is one more piece of evidence that Peking can be as pragmatic and opportunistic as any other country.

For the past nine months, it has been increasingly clear that the Chinese are making a drive for international recognition from any government that is prepared to recognize them—of whatever ideological complexion.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 23, 1896

LONDON—A London Radical organ brings a highly colored description of Russian diplomatic triumphs in the near and distant East—followed by a dismal picture of England's diminished prestige. "In diplomacy we have been outclassed at every point," they say. However, let it not be forgotten that it was a section of the Radical party who strove all along to force England to take action in Armenia which could only have resulted in still greater triumphs for Russia.

Fifty Years Ago

February 23, 1921

LONDON—In Great Britain the employers in the building trade have at last taken the bull by the horns and are meeting the unprincipled tyranny of the trades unions with war. The employers have simply decided to give work to 50,000 or more men who have recently been released from military service and cannot find work. The syndicated workmen have declared that they will not permit this and have decided to call a conference to consider what action they should take.



"Dick, Are You Having Those Dreams Again?"

People and Machines

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Boeing and British Aircraft Corporation officials held a joint news conference here the other day to promote their proposed supersonic transports, the American SST and the British-French Concorde. They aimed to show that SSTs would not harm the environment, but they did not stop there.

Jet planes in general, they said, are "the cleanest means of transportation we know." Busy airports are cleaner than the cities they serve. . . . The more that people use jets instead of surface transport, the cleaner the world's atmosphere. And the Concorde itself would be "a spectacular way of defending the environment."

Listening to that, one felt like Yossarian—trapped in a lunatic world where the inhabitants talk sense to one another.

Just imagine what the world would be like if we followed aerospace logic and all the people who now travel by train or car or bus used jet planes instead. In that "cleaner" world the sky would be darkened by jets, the air filled with maddening noise; the planet would have to be paved over for runways.

The Enemy

How can intelligent men live by such mad logic? It is not just money or corporate loyalty that moves them. It is a burning belief in the cause of airplanes and, more broadly, technology.

With all respect for sincerity, their cause is our enemy. It is the cause of the machine, oblivious to the human values that we must restore and nourish if our civilization is to endure.

There is no clearer test of the opposing values, human and technological, than the supersonic transport. As a machine, it has

a powerful appeal. Even the skeptical environmentalist might find himself drawn to the brute beauty of the Concorde prototype as it roars overhead on its test flights. But by this time we surely know that there are other considerations. In terms of both economics and human tranquility, these weigh overwhelmingly against the SST. Concorde has already cost the British and French governments \$1.2 billion for development, and that figure will probably double before the end—little if likely to be recovered even if production models are sold.

The plane will carry 108 to 126 passengers across the Atlantic, one-third the capacity of a 747. The seat per mile cost to the airline using the Concorde would be double that of a 747, and the passengers would therefore have to pay much higher fares. Their flight across the Atlantic would take approximately seven hours instead of ten, door to door, if there are no landing or ground delays.

The Boom

At supersonic speeds, Concorde causes a boom whose devastating impact even the SST-promoters do not deny. They say that the plane will not be allowed to fly over populated places. But given the economic yearning for more routes, Charles Lindbergh was inevitably correct when he said recently that he did not believe such promises could be "practical or lasting."

In any case, the noise made by Concorde as it lands and takes off will be substantially more painful than the maximum now permitted by London airport authorities, or the Federal Aviation Agency for new subsonic planes. The position of Concorde's promoters is that it should be allowed to make

more noise. Why? Because otherwise their machine cannot work: machines before men.

A Briton who symbolizes the ideology of the machine is visiting the United States this week to argue against noise limits that would affect Concorde. He is Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who as Minister of Technology in the late Labor government became a cartoonist's figure of fun with his earnest manner of saving souls by technology. It was Benn who applauded and supported, as a superb example of British technology, the RB-211 engine contract that has just sunk Rolls-Royce.

While Benn is in America, the voices opposed to Concorde are growing stronger in Britain. A leading opponent, Richard Wigg, has just published a compelling book, "Concorde: The Case Against Supersonic Transport." One important point he makes is the way backwash of SSTs have used the fear of transatlantic competition: Concorde is sold here as necessary to fight the Americans, the Boeing plane over there, as essential to compete with Concorde.

Congress ought to be able to penetrate that sham when it votes again soon on the American SST. For the truth is that the British Treasury would dearly love to be rid of Concorde, and more and more independent analysts are coming to agree with the view of Concorde taken by the Spectator, a Conservative weekly.

"The noisy majority is not only subsidizing the rich flying minority with its cash. It is also putting up with the very great nuisances created by that rich flying minority. . . . It is a majority have been more strenuously taxed to benefit a minority and at the same time to deafen and to poison itself."

COUNT OBERNDORFF, The Hague.

Letters

The Drug Firms

Your hit on the drugs, chemicals, etc. forbidden at home and sold abroad (JEF, Feb. 15) is a gold mine of candor and logic—chopping typical of our age in general and the genre American business in particular.

Of all the mascalzoni engineered by these rogues and conspired at by government agencies established for public protection surely the greatest outrages are those which may be laid at the feet of the drug interests.

It is diverting to observe that according to the "institutional" advertising of these types they are in business not to make money but to endow the general public with the benefits of modern science. The tremor aids of some of these drug lads make Hippocrates seem like a bumbling quack.

What I find most odd is that in the face of so many disastrous and God knows well publicized debacles on the part of these people by the press and the crusadings of Nader, they seem to have suffered absolutely no erosion of public esteem. "By their works shall ye know them" has lost all validity and should be altered to "By their public images" shall ye know them.

One novelty presented by your article was the appearance of a couple of officials actually named and quoted, unlike the usual contrivance in such cases of relying on the cryptic utterances of that flogging-boy the "spokesman," indispensable to a generation determined to avoid individual responsibility.

THOMAS DEVINE.

Lisbon.

The Aswan Dam

Having just returned after three months in Egypt I find that the article by Claire Sterling, "The Aswan High Dam: A Mixed Blessing" in the JEF of Feb. 15, needs more clarification.

On the good side of the ledger must be mentioned the electrical power furnished by the 12 turbines which will produce enough power for all of the Nile Valley even though the output does not reach engineering forecasts.

The lack of sluices and the trapping of the nourishing Nile sediments will eventually fill the lake behind the dam and require some acute engineering to clean the lake. An installation of slush suction pumps on the rim of the dam could keep the sediment deposit to a minimum and the

waters going to the Mediterranean would have in great part their nutritive value for the cultivated land in the Nile Valley and also prevent the deposition of marine life.

The cost of a battery of slush suction pumps to replace the "forgotten" sluices could well be the least expensive remedy to the poor engineering.

F. E. MORTIMER.

Paris.

U.S. Leadership

The best equipped armed forces, bloodstained in a useless, unjust

and protracted war, and by losing moral strength and fibre. A disintegrating process is started at home, the nation ever more divided and weakened.

With the United States writing this dark and depressing page in their history, a claim to leadership of the Free World sounds hollow. Material superiority alone will not suffice. Nor will an astute politician at the helm, even if recently acclaimed by Mr. Heath.

Statesmanship of a high order is called for if the champion is to truly lead again.

COUNT OBERNDORFF, The Hague.

Turbulence in Poland

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON—The turbulence in Poland represents a radical new development that could have significant consequences throughout Eastern Europe and may even affect domestic as well as external Soviet policies.

For the first time in a Communist state, industrial workers rather than students and intellectuals have been spearheading protests against a system that claims to be founded on Marxist principles.

This dramatizes the extent to which Communist bureaucracy has alienated the proletariat if it is the oreally supposed to serve. And the success of the Polish workers in triggering economic and political changes may well inspire labor elsewhere in Eastern Europe to agitate for similar reforms.

The changes brought about by the Polish workers since they began their unprecedented strikes in December have been extraordinary. For one thing, they forced the politburo to meet not only the veteran party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka but to dump such dismal apparitions as Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, the former boss of Poland's trade unions. These ousters are now being matched by a widespread purge of provincial party officials.

Under continued pressure from the workers, the new Polish leadership group headed by Edward Gierek was compelled last month to scrap an unpopular plan of wage payments.

And last week, after some 10,000 cotton textile workers staged fresh strikes in the city of Lodz, the Communist government made further concessions by revoking the price increases that originally ig-

nited the labor ferment in December.

Moreover, instead of cracking down on the striking textile workers as Gomulka did two months ago when the police tried to repress discontented workers in Lodz, four politburo members including Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewski personally went to Lodz in an attempt to conciliate the labor dispute.

This means, quite clearly, that the Polish Communist hierarchy now recognizes that it must respond to workers' demands and cannot simply resort to strong-arm methods.

In addition, by pledging to provide Poland with increased aid, to bolster its sagging economy, the Soviet Union also seems to realize that it cannot afford to have internal dissatisfaction eroding the regimes of Eastern Europe.

For had the unrest in Poland escalated, the Russians might have been tempted to intervene as they did in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Such a move would have been risky, especially at a time when the Soviet rulers appeared to be divided.

Hungarian Model

In all likelihood, the Polish leadership will strive to resolve their economic problems by decentralizing their industrial command, paying more attention to housing and other social needs, and generally adopting "revisionist" marketing policies.

The Polish leadership group is believed to be attracted by the Hungarian model, in which the Communist party backs have gradually been displaced by sophisticated managers more concerned with satisfying people than fulfilling rigid production targets.

Bernard Levin From London:

Americans who grumble
about the feebleness
of their FCC, can
now stop grumbling . . .
Britain's ITA is
even feebler.

LONDON—There have been some merry goings-on in British TV lately. But to understand the said goings-on, it is necessary to know something of the commercial TV setup in Britain. Briefly it is as follows:

There is a public body called the ITA or, in full, the Independent Television Authority. It does not have anything to do with the production of programs itself, but it awards to commercial companies, in its absolute discretion, the franchises to transmit programs. In the mid-fifties, when commercial TV began in Britain, these franchises were allocated in conditions which rapidly began to resemble those on the Barbary Coast of California in the middle of the last century: one of the chief beneficiaries of the share-out, Lord Thomson, secured a commercial TV franchise in a memorable phrase as "a license to print money."

Not long ago, the period for which the original franchises were granted ran out, and new tenders were invited. All the existing holders re-applied, and almost all were given an extension of their licenses. But there were two exceptions. One, a small station serving Wales, had its franchise taken away and given to another applicant. The other case was more important. Two of the biggest operators—BBC, London Television, and ABC—were compelled to merge: where they had had a franchise each, now they shared one. The vacant space was filled by a new group. Its name was, and is, London Weekend Television, and—its name implies—it has the right to broadcast in the all-important London area from Friday evening through Sunday night.

Three Criteria

Now the Independent Television Authority chooses the franchise holders on three criteria: the standing of the people who will be in financial charge of the group, the quality of the people who will actually be making the programs for them, and the range and nature of the programs they promise to make—and screen. Hopeful applicants have to produce a massive statement of intent, on which the authority then judges them. And there is no doubt that the prospectus issued by London Weekend Television was a hugely impressive document, which—when combined with the galaxy of financial weight behind their team and artistic talent in their program makers—certainly justified LWT's selection as the recipient of the plum.

But then things began to go wrong. First, it became apparent that the golden years were over: no longer was a commercial TV franchise "a license to print money." There were still handsome profits to be made, but nothing like the fortunes of the early days. Then a slight but unprecedented advertising recession began, which trimmed the fat still further. And finally it became apparent that LWT's programs just weren't pulling the viewers: the

total collapse of the company. But the fact remains that the group to which the juicy London commercial TV franchise was granted has ceased to exist in anything but name; effectively it is controlled by different people, and its programs bear no resemblance to those originally planned and promised.

In such circumstances, the ITA has unquestioned statutory power to "call in" the franchise and put it out for tender all over again.

The ITA is being urged to do just that; it is due to meet on Thursday, and there is not the remotest chance that it will do any such thing; it will confirm Mr. Murdoch in power, as a conscience-saver, with perhaps a dainty admonition to him to put out good programs.

I do not know where there is a moral to this story, unless it be that Americans who grumble about the feebleness of their FCC can now stop grumbling: in recognition of the fact that Britain's ITA is even feebler, even less willing to try to raise the level of the TV it is supposed to be in charge of. But I do know that I was talking a few days ago to a senior manager in one of the other commercial TV companies. He said that from now on, he and his colleagues would take not the slightest notice of anything the ITA said, apart from those matters like the rules of "political balance" and the like in which they were legally obliged to obey the ITA's ruling. The reason, he said, was that the ITA had now, by its abdication of responsibility in the LWT affair, entirely discredited itself. It is very hard to disagree.

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MUSIC IN LONDON

Leos Janacek and the Case Against Opera

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Leos Janacek's "The Makropulos Case," which the Sadler's Wells Opera revived at the Coliseum Saturday night, is about an opera singer who, thanks to a secret elixir of life, is 342 years old.

The opera, although it dates only from 1928, seems older than that. Listening to this admirable production, centered around a brilliant performance by Marie Collier in the principal role, I found myself constantly reminded that opera itself, as a genre, is about the same age—371, to be exact—and, as far as reproductive capacity is concerned, showing its age.

Italy has not produced a viable opera since "Turandot" (1926). Central Europe has produced nothing since "Wozzeck," completed in 1920 and first produced in 1925. French opera ended with "Pelléas et Mélisande" in 1902. In England there is only Britten, and he has not equalled, let alone surpassed, "Peter Grimes," dating from 1945.

Masterpieces can be deceptive. The considerable virtues of both "Turandot" and "Wozzeck," when they were new, overshadowed decisively their sinister implications. One acknowledges only now, nearly 50 years later, that Puccini had taken singers to the point where they could sing neither louder nor higher, while Alban Berg had drawn the ultimate in mood painting and commentary from the opera orchestra.

Defining the Crisis

Janacek's opera is no masterpiece, and its every measure defines the crisis opera composers faced in his time, and have faced ever since. It began with Wagner, who preached that music should be the servant of the word, but who went on to write music so

eloquent that the words didn't matter. Composers since then have practiced what Wagner preached, giving us words instead of song, then smothering them in an orchestra that no longer deigns to sing.

Actually, they have perverted Wagner's doctrine. Unwilling to abdicate in favor of playwright or singer, they have merely withdrawn to the shelter of the orchestra and set themselves up as "commentators," seeing to it that any modern opera emerges as more commentary than play, and assuring their failure by obscuring the subject of the comment.

"The Makropulos Case" is a case in point. The Karel Capek play is highly complex, involving litigation and personal and family relationships both dubious and devious. A résumé in the program book runs to 360 words, and the synopsis devotes a full page to each of the three acts.

The Interference

If the listener is to make head or tail of it, he must hear and comprehend every word. And yet Janacek's orchestra seems bent on frustrating this requirement. Not one word in a hundred, in this English translation, gets through the garrulous interference. And Janacek, unlike Wagner, or even Strauss, in his early operas, had nothing to offer in the place of intelligibility. There are plenty of illustrative devices, but that's all they are. They illustrate nothing. And at the end, when Janacek gives us a Straussian apotheosis, as his heroine, Emilia Marty, opts for death, it emerges as mere desperate, empty and conventional artifice.

During its course, Emilia, according to the synopsis, observes that "It's a mistake to try to live longer than we should." Can Janacek have had opera in mind? Probably not. But the temptation is irresistible to note that his next, and last, opera was called "From a House of the Dead."

'Try On' Fashion Mirror To Be Launched in Europe

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Jean-Claude

Bourdier is a man with a magic mirror that may mean revolution in fashion merchandising. His mirror, an electro-optical device, allows customers to "try on" dresses by simply pressing a button.

All a woman has to do is enter a fitting room, sit on a chair facing a full-length, oval mirror and press the button. A specially trained hostess regulates a dummy's outline to the woman's size, optically shrinking or expanding the dressmaker's form until it matches the customer's size. Then the actual custom-made fashion show begins.

20 U.S. Stores

By flashing slides, the woman sees herself standing up and "dressed" in a series of garments she has never seen, touched or tried on. Within seconds, she can try on, so to speak, a maximum of dresses with a minimum of fuss.

Mr. Bourdier has already introduced his mirror in the United States, where it is being used in 20 department stores, and is about to launch it in Europe. A six-foot Frenchman, with the build and smile of a matinee idol, he came up with the magic mirror as part of a promotion campaign that his company, Audio-Visual France, did with *Elle* magazine and the Printemps department store.

A Time magazine article led to a partnership with an American group. Synoptic

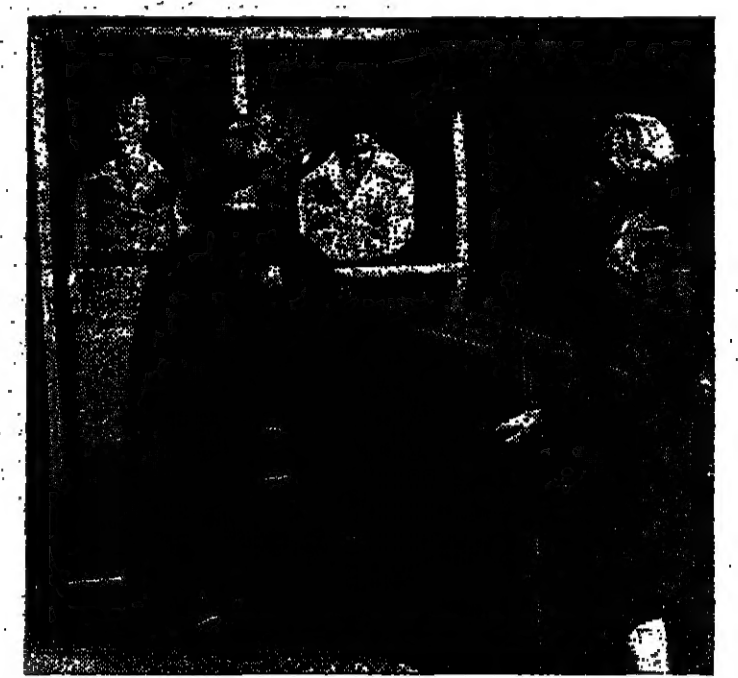
Fashion Mirror went public in October, 1969.

The mirror has many advantages for both stores and customers. Mr. Bourdier pointed out. It eliminates "try-on" fatigue and encourages the customer to experiment with many more styles, including some which have poor hanger appeal. The stores using the mirror have also found that it speeds things up, eliminates wear and tear mark-downs, and reduces the risks of theft.

The first American store to use the fashion mirror was Rich's department store in Atlanta, Ga. They put it in their wedding dress section, which Mr. Bourdier considers a brilliant idea. "Wedding dresses are very fragile," he noted. "They're like a one-day dream. For a young girl to try on a somewhat shopworn wedding dress is a sad experience. Our mirror does away with that."

Sales Psychology

Some American stores have improved on the system by adding a smaller side mirror which reflects the dress completely with accessories. But the Bourdier mirror already had some "shrewd," built-in sales psychology. "For instance, our size-regulating buttons range from A to Z," he said. "But we have them rigged in such a way that the very small and very large buttons don't work so that women won't get an inferiority complex." Mr. Bourdier also has a couple of flat-



A customer sits before the fashion mirror that permits her to "try on" clothes by pushing a button.

terizing spotlights directed on the customer's hair. "I asked Brigitte Bardot's light technician to help me with that," he said. "A woman can try 15 dresses per minute," Mr. Bourdier added. "Experience shows that when she likes a dress, she will keep the reflection on for 15 seconds. When she doesn't, two seconds is enough. It's also been proved that when a woman likes a dress, she will buy the dress, which she actually tries on later."

Mr. Bourdier knows he will have some adjusting to do for the European market. The distribution of slides, for one thing, will be different and more difficult. American manu-

facturers are mass producers, so that the making and distribution of their slides was much easier. In France, dresses are made and sold in smaller quantities, which means that each store will have to make its own slides, "but under our directions," Mr. Bourdier said. As in the United States, the future of the magic mirror is in department stores because boutiques have a space problem. Mr. Bourdier feels his best markets should be Scandinavia, England, Germany and France. "I have less faith in Spain," he said, "because a lot of Spanish women still make their dresses at home. But then, I can always sell them patterns."

Dining Out in Paris: Out-of-the-Ordinary Burgundian Food

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Imagination and quality are not the exclusive preserve of expensive restaurants, although it would sometimes seem that way. Au Beaulieu is one of the delightful exceptions where you can eat unusual and well-prepared food, and yet not come out with the feeling you must start watching your finances.

This simple but pleasant bistro is run by a charming young couple, Guy and Janine Gaillon, who have made a specialty of Burgundian cooking with a Beaulieu accent. Naturally there are the standards—Burgundy snails, *jambon persillé* (ham in a white-wine and parsley jelly), *œufs en meurette* (eggs poached in red wine) and *coq au vin*.

But you won't often find other dishes such as *fricassée d'escargots*. The snails are removed from their shells and are cooked inside the oven in little casseroles with a potent aromatic but delicious sauce of

white wine, shallots, garlic, tarragon, cream and calvados. After this, no one is going to crowd you on the *Mélo*.

Beaujolais

Just as good, but not at all overpowering, is *poussin*, a sort of fresh-water bouillabaisse. Various river fish—pike, carp, perch and the like, but always eel—are cut into chunks and cooked with white wine, thyme, garlic, diced bacon and mushrooms. The stew is thickened with cream at the end and served with fried croutons rubbed with garlic.

Two other remarkable dishes are *jambonneaux de pinz-deux farcis* and *steak montarde*. In the first, young guinea fowl are cut into four and each piece is stuffed with giblets, veal, bacon and truffles and braised in stock made from the carcasses. The other is grilled rib steak under a rather hot cream and mustard sauce with green peppercorns.

All of these dishes are as good as they sound and they can be followed by a superb cheese platter, for Au Beaulieu is just down the street from

Centin's outstanding cheese shop.

The Beaulieu, as you might expect, is very good whether you choose red or white. But there are other wines, including a quite rare Burgundy, 1886 Saint-Aubin-Les-Prionnes at 24 francs, red or white. The white is reminiscent of some of its neighbors in the Montrachet group.

Au Beaulieu, 17 Rue de Lourmel, Paris 15e. Reservations are a good idea (783-31-63). Closed Sundays and in August. Anywhere from 10 to 30 francs, including wine and service.

Oscar Nominations Announced

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Actor George C. Scott was nominated for the best actor award, while Oscar nominations were announced today.

Mr. Scott was chosen for his portrayal of American World War II Gen. George Patton.

The actor has already said he will not accept an Oscar even if he wins, despite two previous nominations by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Also nominated for best actor awards were Melvyn Douglas for his role in "I Never Sang for My Father," James Earl Jones, who repeated his Broad-

way success on film in "The Great White Hope," Jack Nicholson, who played the drifting dropout in "Easy Rider," and Ryan O'Neal in "Love Story."

Mr. O'Neal's leading lady in "Love Story," ex-model Ali MacGraw, is favorite to win the best actress Oscar.

She faces competition from two British actresses, Glenda Jackson, who won the New York Critics' Award for "Women in Love," and Sarah Miles, star of the expensive David Lean epic "Ryan's Daughter."

Newcomer Carrie Snodgrass, nominated for the role in "Diary of a Mad Housewife," and stage actress Jane Alexander, who plays James Earl Jones' girlfriend in "The Great White Hope," are also best actress contenders.

Indian Chief Dan George, who made his debut in "Little Big Man," is one of the nominees for the best supporting actor.

His competitors are Britain's

John Mills, the deaf mute in "Ryan's Daughter"; John Marley in "Love Story"; Gene Hackman in "I Never Sang for My Father"; and Richard Crenna in "Lovers and Other Strangers."

Veteran actress Helen Hayes gets a chance to win her second Oscar—she won her first as best actress in 1931 for "The Sin of Madelon Claudine"—for her supporting role in "Airport."

The other contenders are Karen Black, getting her first nomination for "Five Easy Pieces," Lee Grant for "The Landlord," Maureen Stapleton for "Airport," and Sally Kellerman in "M*A*S*H."

Nominations for the best film Oscar are: "Airport," "Patton," "M*A*S*H," "Five Easy Pieces" and "Love Story."

Belgium and Switzerland have had films nominated for best foreign language picture for the first time.

Switzerland's "First Love" and Belgium's "Paix sur Les Champs." The other pictures nominated are France's "Houellebecq," Italy's "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion" and Spain's "Tristana."

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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1971

**Dollar Drain
To Stay Big,
Banker Says****Europeans Called On
For More Solutions**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The outflow of dollars from the United States, which by one official measurement estimated to have totaled a record \$9.23 billion last year, will remain large this year even though it may shrink by as much as 50 percent, a leading U.S. banker said here today.

Choosing a recently-emerging U.S. me. Walter Wriston, chairman of First National City Corp., parent of the giant New York City bank, told an American Club luncheon here that countries which do not want to continue draining dollars know that they can do it.

Through large, continuing deficits are ordinarily a major cause for the deficit country, U.S. officials have recently indicated a revival of the domestic economy has become their No. 1 priority. In addition, private U.S. companies have been urging a "higher" level of the payments to the U.S. for domestic action.

Wriston argued today that one needs to have a balance-of-payments surplus which even up the balance of trade. He said the U.S. is doing with its floating dollar, finding a workable solution to the dollar as a reserve currency is up to the Europeans, Mr. Wriston said.

And he added that steps which lead to monetary unity for European countries.

He said that the international monetary system is in a state of flux, and that the U.S. is in the "disproportionate" position of being Europe's economic giant... and its growing reliance upon dollars as a significant element of its monetary reserves.

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\$40 an Ounce Predicted**Gold Price on Open Market
Going Up, Bullion Firm Says**

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP)—The free market price of gold could reach \$40 per ounce by the end of 1971, bullion dealer Samuel Montagu and Co. predict.

With a continuing U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, Montagu said, central banks will have to absorb dollars in 1971, and the result could be serious strains on the international monetary system. Some countries may have to alter their exchange-rate policies or attempt to convert some of their increasing dollar holdings into gold.

The review suggests such changes in exchange-rate policies could lead to currency revaluations or to floating rates. In such circumstances, Montagu said, private holders of gold will not reduce their already diminished stocks but may be net buyers.

World production of gold, excluding the Soviet Union, increased by about 2.75 percent to 41.6 million ounces in 1970, the bullion dealer said. In its annual report, out today, Montagu predicted that world demand this year will equal last year's 45 million ounces.

South Africa produced about 32.2 million ounces, a record for that country and up about 3.5 percent from 1969. All its production was sold, about 27 million ounces on the free market, when the price exceeded \$35 an ounce, and the balance to the International Monetary Fund.

Free-market sales by other producers totaled about 9.5 million ounces, Montagu said. No sales from the Soviet Union were recorded in 1970.

**Pickup Seen
For Japanese
Industry in '71**

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AP)—Japan's industrial production growth rate which slowed in 1970, is expected to rally in the second half of 1971, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said over the weekend.

In its annual report, MITI said Japan's 1970 mining and manufacturing index stood at 215.9, up 18.1 percent from 1969, against the base index of 100 in 1968.

The index's growth rate was 19.4 percent in 1967, 17.7 percent in 1968 and 16.8 percent in 1969.

The report noted that the average month-to-month growth rate was 1.6 percent between January and June, 1970, but zero between last June and December.

It will take a long time before the present large inventories are reduced to a normal level, and production is not likely to increase until the middle of this year, the agency said.

Shipment Trend Down

A downward trend was also observed in shipments starting last April, the report said.

It attributed the slowdown to the credit restraints in effect since 1969, declining demand and completion of large investments in plant and equipment.

The report said increasing exports and government spending will gradually stimulate demand.

However, the rally could be impeded by a slowdown in business and consumer spending, MITI said.

**'71 Strike Outlook in U.S.
Turns Grim on All Fronts**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP)—The U.S. economy may be hit by a near-record number of strikes in 1971, perhaps even more than last year, government officials say.

Three major companies already have been struck, and other walkouts are threatened. Neither high jobless rates nor a soft economy appear likely to deter union chiefs from hard bargaining.

Many unions, particularly in the steel and aerospace industries, will push to equal or exceed the annual gains of about 9.8 percent in the 1970 auto contracts. They are already reminding employers that Congress gave four rail unions a 13.5 percent pay rise last year.

Rank-and-file union members, bothered by continuing inflation, are pushing the companies to raise wages. Since the Communications Workers of America (CWA) won a three-year contract in May 1968 giving telephone workers a 19.5 percent increase in wages and benefits, members note, consumer prices have risen 15.1 percent.

On the other hand, declining profits, especially in the steel and aerospace industries, are stiffening employers' resistance.

**Dollar Support
Operation Heavy
In West Germany**

FRANKFURT, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Bundesbank was forced to intervene strongly today on the foreign exchange market, buying an estimated \$250 million to \$300 million at the floor price of 3.53 deutsche marks to the dollar, dealers reported.

The dollar opened at 3.5303 DM, but within an hour fell to the lower mandatory intervention level, forcing the central bank to support the U.S. currency.

Dealers ascribed the influx of dollars to interest rate differentials and needs to improve domestic liquidity. Today marked the third time within a week that the Bundesbank bought dollars on the Frankfurt market. The total for the week is estimated at nearly \$500 million.

**Hoffman to Pay
Some IIG Debts**

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UPI)—Jerome D. Hoffman returned to Britain today to pay off some of the debts of his International Investors Group, which collapsed late last year when it suspended sales and redemptions of its major fund, Real Estate Fund of America.

"I intend to face up to my responsibilities and restore my reputation," Mr. Hoffman told newsmen. "I am prepared to pay a third of the debt here if the other directors will do the same."

Mr. Hoffman estimated the mutual fund owed British creditors between \$50,000 and \$100,000 (\$120,000 and \$240,000).

Mr. Hoffman said investors would get their money back. "They will get a percentage of their cash," he said. "There will be an order liquidation."

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**Jobless Rate
Among Young
Worries Italy****May Run as High as
40 Percent, EEC Told**

ROME, Feb. 22 (AP)—The Italian Ministry of Labor, in a document submitted to the European Economic Community, has expressed increasing concern over the problem of unemployment among persons aged 14 to 25 years.

The document notes that the number of unemployed in this group has grown during the past decade despite a sharp fall in the number of young employable persons, to 1.7 million from 2.7 million. Some 10 percent, or 233,000, of these were out of work at the end of last year, the ministry said. (A declining birth rate during the war years produced the shrinkage in the overall figure.)

And the unemployment figure is based only on those persons registered as actively seeking jobs. Another 156,000 persons in the group are known to be unemployed, but are not registered as seeking jobs. Many are attending school part-time.

The jobless total, according to what the ministry calls a conservative estimate, may be 700,000 persons, or more than 40 percent of the labor pool in this age group.

About 60 percent, or 140,000, of registered unemployed persons in the age group live in southern Italy, the document states.

The study attributes the problem to two factors: "A general difficulty in creating new jobs and a great rush, especially among younger workers, from farms to cities."

"The increase in unemployment among the young," the report notes, "can be attributed above all to the lack of dynamic growth in industrial employment opportunities."

A particularly worrisome aspect of the problem, the report continues, is that many of the young or jobless persons are relatively well-educated.

The ministry report called for greater levels of technical training for the 70 percent of young jobless persons holding middle school (eight years) diplomas to provide a trained labor pool for industry. However, it warned, industries, both private and state-controlled, must expand rapidly enough to provide jobs.

Belgian Bank Governor

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22 (AP)—Hubert Anselme has resigned as governor of Belgium's central bank, effective Feb. 23, it was announced today. He will be replaced by Robert Vandeginne, a central bank official and president of the government's lending agency for industry, Sté. Nationale de Crédit et d'Industrie.

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On the other hand, declining profits, especially in the steel and aerospace industries, are stiffening employers' resistance.

Swiss Suspend Last Two IOS Funds

GENEVA, Feb. 22 (AP)—The two remaining mutual funds of Investors Overseas Service, Ltd., have been effectively suspended, an IOS spokesman said today.

The effective suspension came after the Caisse d'Epargne du Valais withdrew a sponsor of International Investment Trust, and IOS Venture Fund International, the spokesman said.

According to one report, the Caisse du Valais has frozen a \$500,000 IOS "goodwill" deposit, pending outcome of litigation. The IOS spokesman said this appears to be the case, but he did not have definite confirmation.

The effective suspensions follow a similar suspension of Fund of Funds last year.

A spokesman for the Caisse du Valais declined to confirm or deny that the bank had frozen the IOS deposit.

Matsushita Profit

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (Reuters)—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said today consolidated net profit for the year ended Nov. 30 rose 10 percent to the equivalent of \$196.65 million from the \$177.69 million earned in 1969.

Sales climbed 26 percent to \$2.59 billion from \$2.06 billion, despite exports for the year jumped 22 percent, the firm reported, to about \$435 million.

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1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Esso After \$100 Million**

Standard Oil of New Jersey says it plans to raise \$100 million in the international market via two \$50 million Euro-bond issues from its Esso Overseas Finance subsidiary. One takes the form of seven-year notes at an anticipated 7 1/2 percent, the other, 15-year debentures expected to carry an 8 percent coupon. The two combined represent the largest single funding ever attempted on the international public market by a U.S. firm. Esso is the third giant American oil group, following Continental and Gulf, to come to the Euro-bond market since the first of the year.

RCA Votes Takeover

RCA Corp. stockholders have given the green light to the \$180 million takeover of Coronet Industries, a maker of floor coverings, furniture and fabrics. The shareholders voted to increase authorized common stock to 100 million from 80 million shares, with about six million of the shares to pay for the Coronet takeover.

Beecham to Acquire

Beecham Group Ltd. says it will make a cash offer for all outstanding shares of S.E. Massengill Co., a U.S. producer of pharmaceutical, toiletry and veterinary products. The offer, which Beecham said has been

accepted by Massengill controlling shareholders, amounts to \$27.25 for each of the two million outstanding common shares. It is subject to consent of the appropriate British authorities and the fulfillment of certain conditions set by Massengill shareholders. Massengill will be merged with Beecham's U.S. subsidiary, Beecham Inc. Beecham also plans a cash offer for 400,000 publicly held shares of Beecham Inc. at \$35 each.

Chase Manhattan Buys

Chase Manhattan Bank has gone through an elaborate legal charade under which it bought from itself, at auction, 59 percent control of the Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, for \$5.4 million. The stock involved, seized by Chase as collateral for \$21 million of defaulted loans, must be sold again within two years under a recent U.S. ruling. The idea was to get clear control of the financially troubled Detroit bank, rehabilitate it and presumably make the divestiture at a profit.

Mitsubishi-Chrysler Plan

Chrysler Corp. now plans to build up ownership in Mitsubishi Motor Corp. of Japan, gradually, starting with 15 percent this year and working up to the 36 percent it had planned to purchase at the outset of current negotiations. Mitsubishi group executives told news-

men the plans were revised following Chrysler's reports of declining profits. Under the new plan, Chrysler will get a 25 percent share in 1972 and 35 percent in 1973, they said. The plan will be submitted for formal government approval in April when Tokyo plans to begin allowing direct foreign capital investment in Japan's automobile industry.

U.S. Tool Orders Drop

New orders for machine tools in January dropped 23.7 percent from the December, 1970, level and were less than half the year-earlier level in the United States. The National Machine Tool Builders Association said January orders totaled \$53 million, down from a revised December figure of \$69.45 million. Orders from overseas fell to \$11 million in January from \$22.5 million in December and \$17.3 million in January, 1970.

Battery Auto on Sale

Japan's first battery-operated electric vehicle has gone on sale for about \$1,250. The three-wheel van seats one, goes at up to 25 miles an hour and needs recharging every eight hours. In West Germany, plans are to start month on battery-powered autos which the German firms admit, however, cost roughly 15 times more to run than a normal vehicle and have to be recharged every two hours.

Machine Tool Stocks Soft

Also in the background news, machine tool orders in January fell sharply from December. Consequently, machine tool stocks were soft. Cincinnati Milacron was off 3/4 at 40 1/2 and Monarch Machine Tool was down 1 1/8 at 19 7/8.

A weekend report that the Alaskan pipeline would be delayed depressed stocks of companies with oil interests there.

Atlantic Richfield dropped 3/4 to 55 1/2. Standard Oil of Ohio was down 3/4 at 76 1/2. Alaska Interstate fell 2 3/4 to 23 1/4 and British Petroleum, which gained more than 8 percent last week, eased 1/4 to 11 3/8.

Blue Chips Lower

In the blue chip group, General Foods dropped 1 1/2 to 52 1/2. American Telephone lost 7/8 to 48 7/8. Woolworth was off 1/8 to 45 7/8 and Sears, Roebuck was down 1/8 to 76 7/8.

**Fourth-Quarter Spurt Kept
Occidental Net Up Last Year**

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—Occidental Petroleum's net income was up 10 percent last year, the company reported today, despite a 17 percent increase in revenues.

He said: "Taken together, these actions will increase the supply of oil and can be expected to help restrain the increase of oil and gasoline prices."

So far, however, administration figures show the results to be meager. The pipeline from Canada can bring in 670,000 barrels a day, and Washington has assured OPEC that it would be used to the maximum. But daily deliveries in December and January averaged about 500,000 barrels daily—110,000 barrels more than in the two months before Mr. Nixon spoke out, but 170,000 below capacity.

Moreover, in the three weeks ended Feb. 5, deliveries have averaged only 408,000 barrels daily—119,000 barrels less than the year-ago level. For the three months through April, the oil companies have said they intend to bring in a daily average of 554,000.

No More at Home

Production from the U.S.-owned offshore wells has been even more dismal: 440,000 barrels daily in the two months before Mr. Nixon's new rules and 449,000 in the next two months.

William T. Pecora, director of the Interior Department's geological survey, blames this on an accident in which a Gulf Oil pipeline was damaged and under repair for three weeks in January. But even with the pipeline operating, the offshore wells would only have expanded their output by 50,000 barrels, Mr. Pecora estimates that it will take a year before his aides can assign new and possibly higher production levels for these wells.

Critics within the government at-

Addressograph Multigraph

	1970	1971
Revenue (millions)	187.1	102.5
Profit (millions)	15.1	4.1
Per Share	0.18	0.51

Dart Industries

	1970	1971
Revenue (millions)	194.7	198.7
Profit (millions)	2.0	7.5
Per Share	0.25	0.93

General Signal

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	153.2	156.7
Profit (millions)	8.91	9.57
Per Share	3.65	3.90
Per Share (diluted)	3.28	3.44

Lucky Stores

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	403.9	388.9
Profit (millions)	0.57	0.54
Per Share	0.07	0.06

Northeast Airlines

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	26.17	26.13
Profit (millions)	6.23	20.10
Per Share	0.83	1.95

Northrop

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	122.84	122.09
Profit (millions)	10.72	28.84
Per Share	1.50	3.15

Second Quarter Jan. 31

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	158.57	158.34
Profit (millions)	3.16	4.58
Per Share	0.65	0.93
Per Share (diluted)	0.57	0.76

First Half

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	326.38	295.94
Profit (millions)	7.08	9.13
Per Share	1.45	1.85
Per Share (diluted)	1.23	1.51

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**Prices Drop
On Big Board;
Volume Eases****Laos, Burns' Views
Called Depressants**

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply today on a broad front. The decline slowed in the afternoon, when trading turned lighter, and some of the losses were recovered. But this attempt to rally was followed by another sharp decline.

The market opened with the Dow Jones Industrial average down almost 3 points and the decline widened until the Dow was down more than 11 points. Prices then recovered somewhat before sinking again. The Dow finished at 888.98, down 9.58.

Volume fell to 15.84 million shares from 17.86 million shares Friday.

Analysts said the early softness was caused by increasing profit-taking and concern over events in Laos. The softness also was attributed to indications last week following a statement by Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that the Fed was not committing its support to the Nixon administration's plan to stimulate the economy.

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Revenue (millions)	187.1	102.5
Profit (millions)	15.1	4.1
Per Share	0.18	0.51

Dart Industries

	1970	1971
Revenue (millions)	194.7	198.7
Profit (millions)	2.0	7.5
Per Share	0.25	0.93

General Signal

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	153.2	156.7
Profit (millions)	8.91	9.57
Per Share	3.65	3.90
Per Share (diluted)	3.28	3.44

Lucky Stores

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	403.9	388.9
Profit (millions)	0.57	0.54
Per Share	0.07	0.06

Northeast Airlines

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	26.17	26.13
Profit (millions)	6.23	20.10
Per Share	0.83	1.95

Northrop

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	122.84	122.09
Profit (millions)	10.72	28.84
Per Share	1.50	3.15

Second Quarter Jan. 31

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	158.57	158.34
Profit (millions)	3.16	4.58
Per Share	0.65	0.93
Per Share (diluted)	0.57	0.76

First Half

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	326.38	295.94
Profit (millions)	7.08	9.13
Per Share	1.45	1.85
Per Share (diluted)	1.23	1.51

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For boating enthusiasts, a small vehicle, using the advantages of the aluminum principle, has been developed to satisfy a growing need in this field.

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OVER THE COUNTER:
Friday, February 19, 1971.
Bid: 6 3/8 Ask: 6 3/4

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هكذا من الأصل



ELLIS AG ZUERICH
Weinplatz 5
Phone: 27 41 47, Telex: 53 841
BROKERS FOR:
Stocks - Eurobonds - Eurodeposits

European Gold Markets
Feb. 22, 1971
London: 387.75 + 0.65
Zurich: 387.75 + 0.65
Paris (135.5 kilo): 38.10 + 0.05
U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

NEW YORK, Feb. 22—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

U.S. Commodity Prices

CORN
Mar 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25
Jul 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25
Dec 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25 1.25

Toronto Stocks
Closing prices on Feb. 22, 1971

98 MUTUAL FUNDS

Including 21 Go-Go Funds

- Shows which funds led the rebound in '70.
- Shows which have the most growth since 1965.
- Rates performance of 98 funds against each other and the Dow-Jones in 1968, '69, and '70.
- Plus United's opinion...
- Are "No-Load" Funds a bargain?
- Should you consider Go-Go Funds now?
- Are Income or Bond Funds a "good buy"?
- Is this still a good time to average down?

WHICH 5 FUNDS DOES UNITED FAVOR?

Here is just a partial list of the Funds included:

Affiliated Fds	Dividend Shares	Investors Fds	Parsons Fds
Am Express Fds	Energy Fds	Ivest Fds	Scudder, Stew Fds
American Inv	Equity Fds	Invest Fds	Security Equity
American Mut Fds	Enterprise Fds	Johnston Mut Fds	Shelton Am Bk
Boston Fds	Fidelity Fds	Kentucky Fds	Shelton Tr Bk
Broad St Inv	Fidelity Ind Fds	Keynote Fds	State St Inv
Bullcock Fds	Fletcher Fds	Leominster Fds	State St Inv
Century Trust	Founders Mut	Mass Inv Fds	T. Rowe Price Fds
Channing Fds	Fds of America	Nat Securities	United Fds
Chemical Fds	Fundamental Inv	One Wm St Fds	Washington Mut Inv
Colonial Fds	Genstat Mut Fds	Oppenheimer Fds	Winfield Fds
Dalhousie Fds	Industrial Trends	Penn Square	

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Torrey Stock Dividend
LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP)—Torrey Industries, a Canadian company, plans to distribute one free share for every 50 held by shareholders of record March 31, Nomura Securities said here today.

EURO-DOLLAR LOANS
Reputable U.S. Financial Executive seeks direct source for placement of loan inquiries from major U.S. corporations and accounts for foreign currency central banks.
Reply: Capital, Suite 200, Empire State Building, New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

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Reply: Capital, Suite 200, Empire State Building, New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Feb. 22, 1971

Am Express Fds	Dividend Shares	Investors Fds	Parsons Fds
Am Express Fds	Energy Fds	Ivest Fds	Scudder, Stew Fds
American Inv	Equity Fds	Invest Fds	Security Equity
American Mut Fds	Enterprise Fds	Johnston Mut Fds	Shelton Am Bk
Boston Fds	Fidelity Fds	Kentucky Fds	Shelton Tr Bk
Broad St Inv	Fidelity Ind Fds	Keynote Fds	State St Inv
Bullcock Fds	Fletcher Fds	Leominster Fds	State St Inv
Century Trust	Founders Mut	Mass Inv Fds	T. Rowe Price Fds
Channing Fds	Fds of America	Nat Securities	United Fds
Chemical Fds	Fundamental Inv	One Wm St Fds	Washington Mut Inv
Colonial Fds	Genstat Mut Fds	Oppenheimer Fds	Winfield Fds
Dalhousie Fds	Industrial Trends	Penn Square	

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day London prices

Am Express Fds	Dividend Shares	Investors Fds	Parsons Fds
Am Express Fds	Energy Fds	Ivest Fds	Scudder, Stew Fds
American Inv	Equity Fds	Invest Fds	Security Equity
American Mut Fds	Enterprise Fds	Johnston Mut Fds	Shelton Am Bk
Boston Fds	Fidelity Fds	Kentucky Fds	Shelton Tr Bk
Broad St Inv	Fidelity Ind Fds	Keynote Fds	State St Inv
Bullcock Fds	Fletcher Fds	Leominster Fds	State St Inv
Century Trust	Founders Mut	Mass Inv Fds	T. Rowe Price Fds
Channing Fds	Fds of America	Nat Securities	United Fds
Chemical Fds	Fundamental Inv	One Wm St Fds	Washington Mut Inv
Colonial Fds	Genstat Mut Fds	Oppenheimer Fds	Winfield Fds
Dalhousie Fds	Industrial Trends	Penn Square	

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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\$100,000,000

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February 23, 1971

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One Dollar—

new month yesterday

Austrian schillings.....	25.883
Belgian francs.....	49.6344
Canadian dollar (at par) \$2	2.4190
Canadian dollar.....	1.01
Danish crowns.....	7.478
Dutch guilders.....	3.58975
Finnish marks.....	4.16
French francs.....	5.51625
German marks.....	3.629
Greek drachmas.....	30.00
Italian lire.....	622.06
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian crowns.....	7.1432
Portuguese escudos.....	20.861
Spanish pesetas.....	69.561
Swedish crowns.....	5.1655
Swiss francs.....	4.28625

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

EUROPEAN

Feb. 27, 1971

	Bid	Asked	Change	High	Low
1 Day Pts ... 4	4 1/4	4 1/4	- 1/8		
One Month ... 4 1/2	4 5/8	4 5/8	- 1/8		
Three Months ... 4 7/8	5 1/4	5 1/4	- 1/8		
One Year ... 6 1/8	6 5/8	6 5/8	- 1/16		

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FOREIGN STOCK INDEXES

	Today	Prev.	1971	Low
Amsterdam.....	120.8	120.8	121.4	112.5
Brussels.....	196.05	196.46	196.61	192.74
Frankfurt.....	145.77	145.61	145.77	139.69
London 300.....	329.4	331.8	346.8	331.8
London 500.....	146.19	141.19	142.08	136.82
Milan.....	18.73	18.70	19.70	18.34
Paris.....	102.8	103.3	104.7	99.3
Sydney.....	492.43	486.62	516.51	467.03
Tokyo (a).....	181.72	181.77	184.4	168.59
Tokyo (c).....	2320.08	2295.86	2320.09	1981.74
Zurich.....	347.8	357.7	359.8	347.8

(a) new (c) old

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Finally, if you take advantage of this offer, we will give you 2 lists promptly supplied our regular subscribers: (1) Our list containing 6 companies that have publicly announced they will split their stock, subject to stockholder approval, if necessary, by exchanging more than one share of new stock for one of the old before June 1, and (2) Our buy-sell-hold advice on 22 Volatile (split) issues on W.M. Peltz, G. Korte, C. Ringold, Texas Instruments, Zenith, XTRA, Boise Cascade. Fill out and return the coupon today. No advance will call. (No subscribers only.)

- 1—Report of the Directors on the Fund's activities in 1970;
- 2—Report of the Statutory Auditor for 1970;
- 3—Approval of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1970;
- 4—Allocation of the net profit;
- 5—Approval of all actions taken by the Directors and Statutory Auditor during 1970;
- 6—Statutory elections;
- 7—Other business.

Resolutions on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting do not require a special quorum and will be adopted if voted by a majority of the shareholders present or represented with the reservation that no person present at the Meeting can for himself or as attorney for other shareholders vote a number of shares exceeding one-fifth of the total shares issued or two-fifths of the shares represented at the General Meeting.

In order to attend and act at the Annual General Meeting, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five days before the Meeting with one of the following banks:

Banque de Neufilize, Schlumberger, Maffei, Société Générale de Banque S.A., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Banque Générale du Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, De L'Harpe, Leclerc & Cie, Delbruck & Co.	12, Place de la Bourse, Paris; 3, Montagne du Parc, Bruxelles; 577, Keizersgracht, Amsterdam; 14, Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg; 2, Boulevard du Théâtre, Genève; 15, Gereonstrasse, Cologne.
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The Board of Directors.

PEANUTS



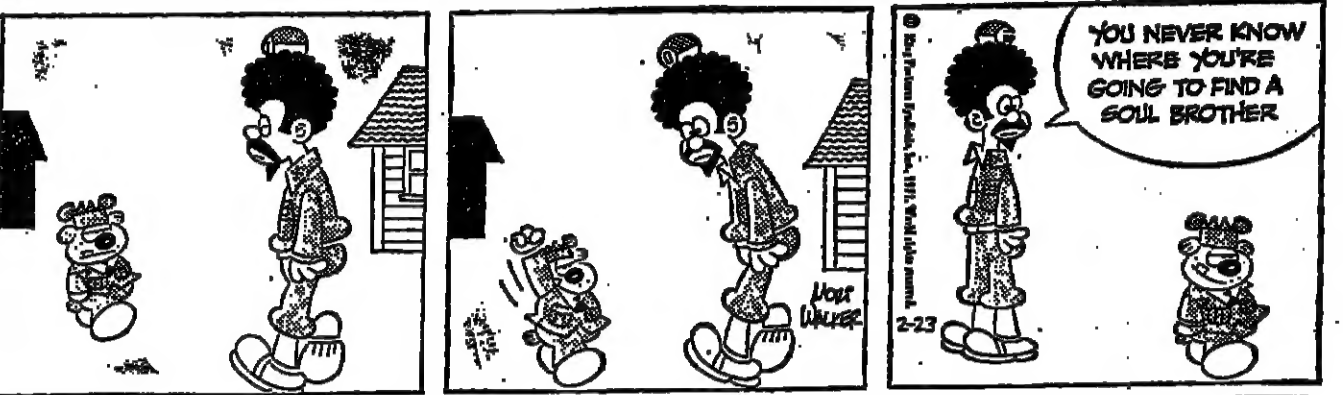
B.C.



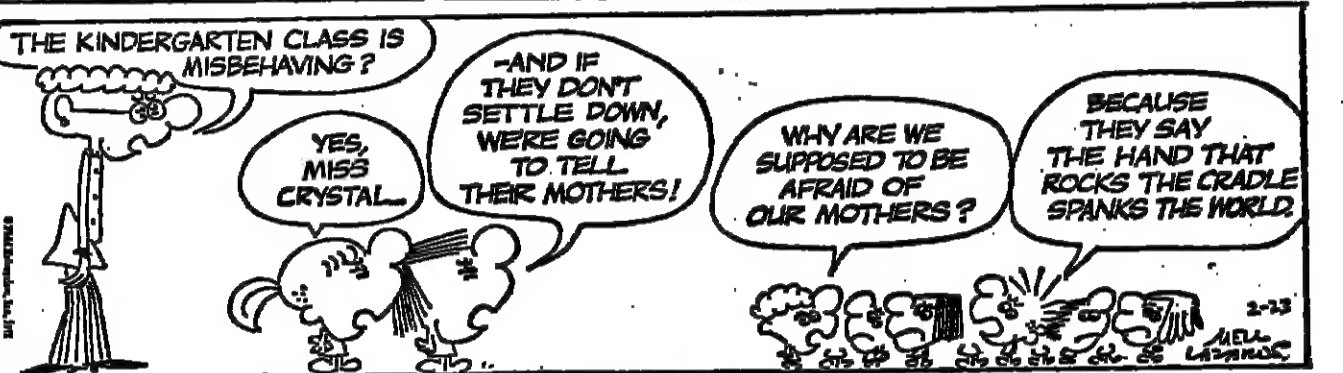
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



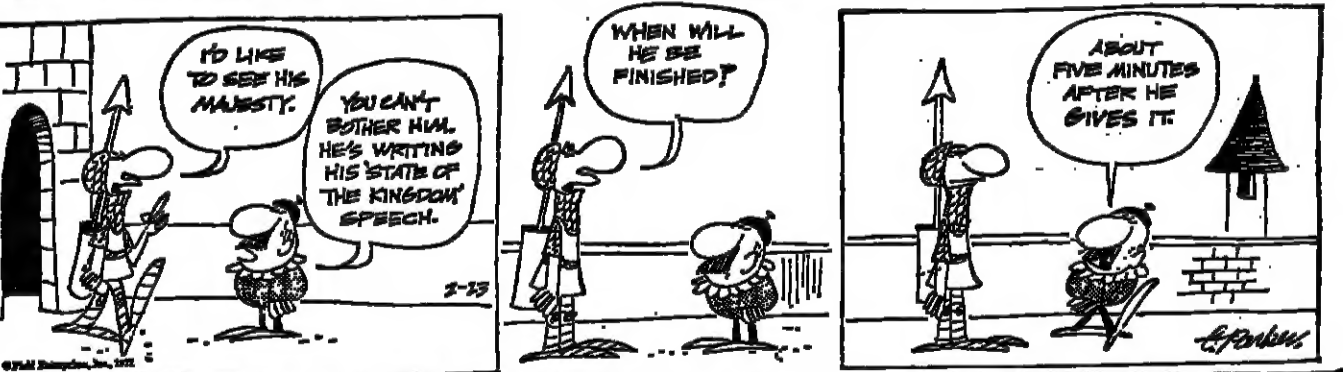
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal, from the Washington's Birthday tournament of the Greater New York Bridge Association, was rewarding for some bold spirits. At most tables North-South reached five clubs, usually making just 11 tricks. A few South players reached an ambitious six clubs, in one case by the abrupt auction shown in the diagram.

After North had opened one spade, East had no clear-cut action. A take-out double is unwise with a markedly two-suited hand, and an overall in one of the suits risked losing the other. Some players were able to use specialized cue-bids aimed at indicating a two-suiter. The Michaels cue-bid, for example, popular in tournament play, shows the unbid major and an undisclosed minor when used over a major suit.

When East chose to overcall two hearts, in the hope of bidding diamonds on the next round, South made an imaginative leap to the club slam. He felt confident that he would be able to ruff hearts in the dummy.

Spectacular jumps to slam are usually based on hands with a void suit. The avoidance of Blackwood suggests that information about aces would not be helpful. West might therefore have hit on a trump lead, which would have given South no chance to make 12 tricks.

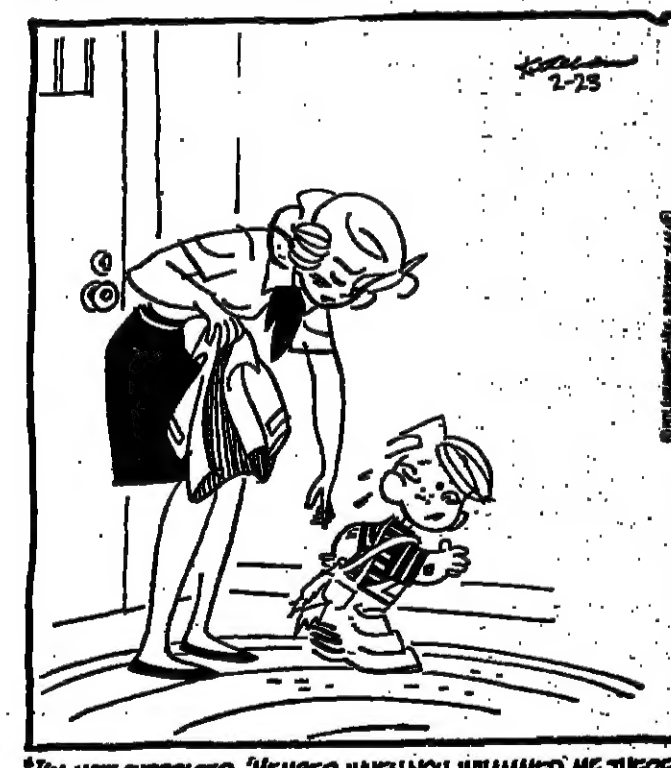
Oddly enough, a spade lead would also have been devastating, cutting South's communications. Even if the declarer

NORTH (D)
A Q 10 7 5 3
K J 9 8
A 5 4 3 2
K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

WEST
K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
Q 10 7 5 3
A 5 4 3 2
K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

SOUTH
A 5 4 3 2
K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
Q 10 7 5 3
K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BOOKS

MUSKIE

By Theo Lippman Jr. and Donald C. Hansen. Norton. 287 pp. Illustrated. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Garry Wills

HE came before the nation with very appealing credentials. His first achievement was not being Humphrey. That effusive candidate said he chose Muskie as his 1968 running mate because "I went for the quiet man, and I wanted someone who makes for a contrast in style. Two Hubert Humphreys might be one too many." (So might one.)

He scored again by not being Agnew. British journalists, covering the 1968 campaign, noted that all Muskie's qualities "were magically transformed to great virtues when set beside the lean talents of Agnew."

And last fall he attained the even greater distinction of not being Nixon. Even the President admitted his men had made a mistake on election eve in putting the semi-hysterical Phoenix speech against the muted speech Dick Goodwin wrote for Muskie. But a suspicion takes shape behind all these negative virtues (the man only seems to come alive in flashes of anger, when saying what he is not—not to the CIO, not a foe to Maine wool, not a river-polluter) that Muskie is not much of anything.

The authors of this judiciously favorable book try to dispel that idea, with only partial success. What was obviously meant to be a long look at Muskie seems, at times, as if for Muskie, despite the senator's tall figure and memorable face, he somehow contrives unnoticeability. We look through him at his various backgrounds—Maine politics, Senate procedure, the 1968 campaign. Even these friendly reporters cannot find him, make him vivid, render him to us. It reminds one of Menck's comment on a forgetful senator: "In the Senate he raised progressive, coloration to the height of a grand passion."

When I call the authors friendly, I do not mean their book is a campaign puff. It dutifully examines all the charges made against Muskie—heavy drinking (they find no evidence for this), bad temper (everybody admits it), complexity in political maneuvering (the River politicians on both sides think it a good idea at the time), and Vietnam hawkishness (he has seen the light and done penance). They answer each point fairly, though some answers are fairer than others—as when they say, in effect, that everyone was in a hawk "too late to the party." That is not quite true. But after all, men do not write a long book about Muskie two years before the election unless they think he has a good chance at the presidency; and one cannot expect them, after this investment of time and effort, to be very diligent in undermining that chance.

And probably they are right. Despite his modest public image—his air, almost, of amateur-

ship—Muskie should be taken seriously. He is a seasoned politician at many levels. He more than anyone else, needed a Democratic party in Republican Maine. He won three times in the state legislature (the last two as minority leader), served in a federal post (with the Office of Price Stabilization) and on the Democratic National Committee, completed two terms as governor (adroitly handling a Republican legislature), before becoming the first Democratic senator in the history of Maine. In the Senate, despite some petty opposition from Lyndon Johnson, he became a member of "The Club." All of this took the cagey skills of compromise, endurance, bargaining—that amiable other politicians with a backbone cigar smell and stammer, yet not for some reason, Muskie. He looks a fool, though he is political through and through, and a party man if there ever was one. The authors quote him, after noting differences in his opposition to Democratic and Republican administrations on a similar issue, as saying:

"Parties do have their institutional role with respect to each other. Nixon criticized President Johnson for some of the things he's doing himself. This role has to be filled. The party out of power has more obligation to criticize policies than when it is in power. That's the basis of our party system."

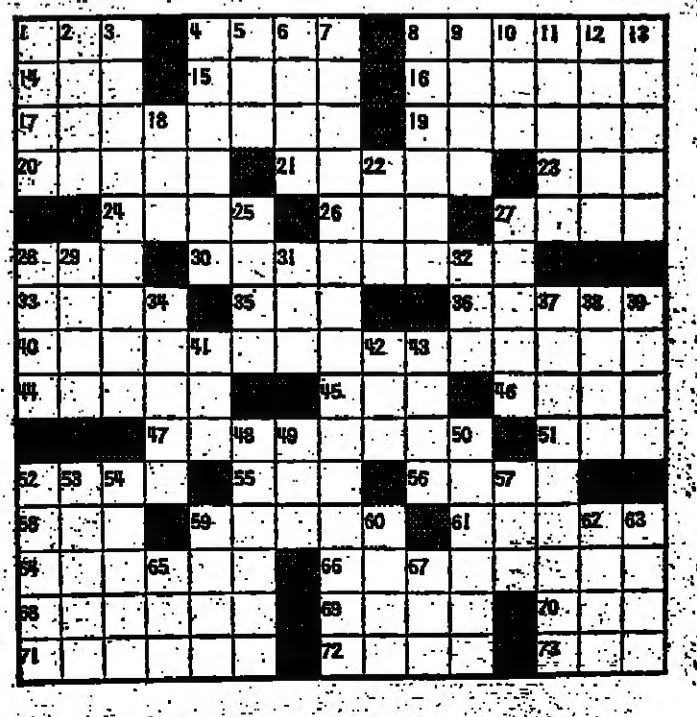
Besides adroitness, Muskie has ambition. It is a lean and hungry look that his partisans like to call "Lincolnesque." From the time when he drove his five-year-old car into the ground campaigning to become Maine's governor, he has not liked to lose, and, in fact, has lost only twice: in his bid for mayor of Waterville, and in 1968, when the fact that he was not Humphrey did not make up for the fact that Humphrey was Humphrey. After that defeat, he could not get off the jet—he was everywhere, talking, cajoling, running, running, running, in early 1969. All this, remember, before Chappaquiddick, at a time Teddy was still the heir apparent. The whole thing made no sense in political terms; it was sheer therapy. All the little fires lit during the campaign by flattery, recognition, ambition—had to burn themselves out.

Since election eve last year the fires have all been rekindled and are now intensely burning. If he can put together his cautious party bargaining and his runaway ambition, he just might bring it off. And one look at Nixon is enough to make anyone look with favor at the prospect of an invisible President.

Author of "Nixon Agonistes: The Crisis of the Self-Made Man," Garry Wills wrote this review for Book World literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

- | | | |
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كندا من الأصل

